

[Mr. Speaker]

[5th July 1952]

“As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., fourteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Public Accounts.”

(4) ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that the following candidates were nominated for the election of three members to the Senate of the Annamalai University:—

- (1) Sri D. Dasarathan,
- (2) „ V. Krishnaswamy Padayachi,
- (3) Janab K. M. Seethi,
- (4) Sri S. P. Thangavelu.

“Sri D. Dasarathan has since withdrawn his candidature.

“As the number of remaining candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., three, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Senate of the Annamalai University.”

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri S. T. Adityan who was speaking when the House rose yesterday, will now continue his speech.”

9-15
a.m.

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday before the House rose I was telling the hon. Members of this House that fresh taxation is unnecessary. Secondly, in regard to surcharge on land revenue, I said that it begins at a low level and that it is too steep also. As to the petrol tax, I said that bus traffic is now being taxed and that the tax may affect the bus and lorry traffic also, and incidentally affect the distribution of food. In these circumstances, I said that at least there should be a guarantee that a definite proportion of taxation on road traffic would be utilised for road development. Then, Sir, I pleaded for a liberalisation of lorry traffic. As to Prohibition, I said that the yardstick with which its success should be measured is not whether the old addicts are still drinking but whether we are creating a new generation of addicts. I mentioned that according to information on this side, as new kinds of essences have come into existence and are corrupting the young men a new type of drink addicts has been created. I have only to add that in certain places, addicts have gone to such an extent that every cottage is almost a distillery. I am told that even women have begun to drink in such places. I said yesterday that we depend upon the women of this State as the bulwark of Prohibition and if the women-folk also are taking to drink, then certainly it is a very serious matter. I said the U.D.F. is not committed to any decision on this matter, because it has to be investigated and found if the facts alleged are correct; if correct, then Prohibition is a failure.

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“ Then, Sir, in regard to State Trading, I was suggesting that the bus traffic industry which was taken over by the Madras Government is a failure. On financial principles, I was suggesting that there are other industries for which private funds are not available, which may be usefully taken over by the Government. I was challenged to give new suggestions and I made a few suggestions. Although the manufacture of photographic materials is a larger question—cement was another—I should have included among my suggestions, the making of raw films for the film industry also, because the film industry of this State is second only to the film industry of Bombay which is second again in the whole world.

“ I requested you, Sir, to give me a few minutes for drawing the attention of this honourable House to the grievances in regard to my district. I wish the Hon. the Revenue Minister were here but I am sure the information would be passed on to him. First and foremost is the palmyra tax. I submit that this palmyra tax is a double taxation. It is peculiar to the Tirunelveli district and to those portions of the Ramanathapuram district which formed originally a part of the Tirunelveli district. In addition to the land itself, the tree on the land is also being taxed. Whereas in all the other districts only the trees which stand on Government poramboke are taxed, in this particular district unfortunately, not only the land on which the trees stand is taxed, but the trees also are taxed. The tax is levied on each and every palmyra tree in certain cases up to an extent of one anna per tree. That happens in certain places. This particular tree tax is often much more than the tax on the land itself. The palmyra tax in the Tirunelveli district is an anomaly and an anachronism. And when we make representations to the Government, the only answer we get is that this tree tax has been in existence from time immemorial, even from the time of the Naick Rajas. I submit that it is a tax which does not suit the case. Not only that, Sir, the jaggery industry is now in a very bad state and this palmyra tax is really a tax on the jaggery industry of the southernmost district of the State. Therefore, Sir, it is high time the tax is removed altogether.

“ There is another thing which I want to submit to the House on behalf of my district and it is in regard to the sweet toddy rules. These rules have been framed with a view to suit conditions where the major industry was the intoxicating toddy industry but not the sweet juice industry. The same difficulty arose in Travancore also which is adjoining the Tirunelveli district. There also the Prohibition Act is exactly similar to the Prohibition Act of this State and the rules there are also similar to those in force in this State. There, it was found from experience that the sweet toddy rules imposed a hardship on the existing sweet juice industry and therefore they were pleased to exempt the southernmost taluks of the Travancore State from these rules. We of the Tirunelveli district have been praying to this Government more than once that the same concessions should be extended to our district.

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“ Again, Sir, so far as the Tirunelveli district is concerned, it is made compulsory that every person should become a member of a co-operative society before he gets a licence. Sir, that is impossible. I have shown to the Government in a certain memorandum that if they begin to enforce the sweet toddy rules in the district it will become necessary for every man, woman, and child in some of the villages to take out licences. On the other hand, it would be better to insist that those who do not come under the sweet toddy rules must take out licences. The position is such that this question of licence is reduced to a farce in the district. Therefore, Sir, even as in the case of the Travancore State, the Tirunelveli district also should be exempted from the sweet toddy rules. That is the second suggestion I wish to make in respect of my district.

“ The third suggestion I would like to make is that the Government should be pleased to examine the possibility of utilising the surplus waters of Travancore for the adjoining Tirunelveli district. This problem has been before the Government more than once, but they have not yet come to a definite conclusion on this subject. Recently, the Travancore Government have taken up the Perunchanai Irrigation Scheme. I am told that the surplus water that is available is in such a large volume that if this Government would only enter into negotiation with the adjoining Travancore State, it may be possible to irrigate the Nanguneri taluk of the Tirunelveli district and convert most of the lands there into nanja lands.

“ Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is, we understand that go-slow orders have been given by this Government in respect of certain schemes which are under construction in Tirunelveli district. One of them, we understand, is the Manimuthar Project. In this connection I would particularly draw the attention of the Government to one fact, namely, that under the Srivaikuntam Anicut Scheme, the Government are under an obligation to supply water for both the crops. It is a double crop compounded area. That took place long ago, about 60 or 70 years ago and even at that time the Government gave a solemn undertaking that because they collected double crop compounded tax, they would supply water for both the crops. But, what actually happens is, the Government are able to supply water only for one crop, and the other crop is almost a failure under the Srivaikuntam Anicut Scheme. If people take the matter to court, the lawyers would certainly advise that they would succeed, but they have not taken the matter to court. But, that does not mean that the Government should be slow in fulfilling their obligation. If the Manimuthar Scheme is carried out, it would bring water for both the crops in that area. We also understand that there is another scheme which has also been slowed down, and is in danger of being discontinued. That is the rural electrification scheme of Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks. We also understand that the third scheme which is in operation in the Tiruchendur taluk, namely, the drinking water supply scheme for Kayalpatnam and Attur, is in danger of being

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discontinued for the present. Sir, these are schemes which are absolutely necessary and the Government are under a moral obligation to execute them and it would be extremely ruinous either to slow down or to discontinue these important schemes.

“ With these words, Sir, I request the Government either to cut down these taxation proposals, or at least drop altogether some of them. After all, there is nothing wrong in working on a deficit Budget, because the deficit is only going to be for a temporary period. The deficit is only due to famine conditions. That need not frighten us. It is therefore not necessary for this purpose to impose fresh taxation. For these reasons, I consider that the Budget is unsatisfactory and should be opposed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yesterday, very few hon. Members came forward to speak. But today I have received lists of speakers from almost all the parties. As a large number of members want to take part in the debate, I fix a time-limit of 20 minutes for each Member.”

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the Budget proposals placed before this House by the Hon. the Finance Minister. In doing this, I am glad I am able to congratulate the Members of this House on the Vote of Confidence they have recorded in the Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers. Of course, it may look a very ordinary matter when people read about the result in the newspapers, but when they carefully analyse the present position in the State, they will realise that the Members of the Legislative Assembly have done the right thing at the right time in recording the Vote of Confidence in the Ministry, and thus having averted a very bad political deadlock. I am, to some extent responsible, for bringing back Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as the Leader of the Congress Party and the Chief Minister. In fact, when he was hesitating to come in, I offered the resignation of my seat in the Assembly to make room for him to seek election, but he declined to stand for election and he has come in by some other way. Anyhow, considering the present position in the country is a whole and in this State in particular, it is right that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has accepted the leadership of the Government. My Friend, Swami Sahajananda, was saying yesterday that Mr. Rajagopalachari and his Government have not done much for the Depressed Classes, I mean the Harijans. He also levelled the charge against the Chief Minister that he did not consult Swami Sahajananda as to who should be the Harijan Minister of the Cabinet. His complaint was, or is, that a non-Tamilian has been made a Minister to be in charge of the welfare of the Harijans. Last year, we had a Minister of that community who was a Tamilian, Mr. Parameswaran. The Andhras also could have felt the same difficulty in explaining their grievances to a non-Telugu-knowing Minister. It is not possible for the leader of the Government to consult every Member of the Legislature in making the selection of Ministers.”

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SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is not yielding."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. How are all these things relevant?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is because yesterday Swami Sahajananda spoke about it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Yesterday, the Speaker was pleased to ask Mr. R. V. Swaminathan not to talk about other things, but refer only to the merits and demerits of the Budget."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Perhaps the hon. Member has not been following the speech of Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu. He was saying that Swami Sahajananda remarked yesterday that the Hon. the Chief Minister had not consulted Swami Sahajananda in selecting the Ministers, and that he (Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu) thought that the Hon. Chief Minister must have his own way of selecting the Ministers."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"I have no objection personally to what has been said by Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu, but at this rate, every Member may begin to voice his own feelings."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Dr. Varadarajulu Nayudu is only speaking on the Budget. He may continue."

*** DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU:**—"I particularly refer to this matter because the whole House and every Minister irrespective of the community to which he belongs are interested in the welfare of Harijans. I assure Swami Sahajananda that the interests of the Depressed Classes are safe in the hands of this Government and this Assembly. He may remember the great services that have been rendered to the community particularly by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and the late Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. About thirty-five years ago, when the Swamiji came to Salem, there was a common dinner in which half a dozen of us took part. Immediately there was a great sensation in the town and someone went even to the extent of calling Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, a 'chandala' for having dined with a Depressed Class man. Speaking on behalf of the people both from the North and the South, I can say that there is not a single Hindu who is opposed to the interests of Harijans. Every one realizes that it is his duty to stand by the Harijans. Therefore no doubt need be in the mind of any Harijan that his community is being ignored. Many Caste Hindus did not vote for the Congress and some Depressed Class people also, led rightly or wrongly, did not vote for the Congress in the last general election. Not a single Member of the Congress Party will ever nurture a grievance against the Harijan Community on this ground. Swami Sahajananda himself is a champion of the cause of, and has rendered very great service to, the Depressed Classes. I know the trouble he has undergone. He had to move about the town of Chidambaram with a revolver and

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had to be guarded by some people from being assaulted. He had made great sacrifices. I do not want that a gentleman of his type should have any grievance against Caste Hindus or the Congress Government.

“As I was listening to the speeches made on the Confidence Motion and the Budget, my mind went back to an incident which occurred about forty-five years ago.

“Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a lot of noise emanating from the room on my left.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I shall see that the noise abates.”

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU :—“About seven of us met in the presence of the late Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai to take a pledge to wreck the British Government in this country. I was one of them. I took out my blood and signed the pledge in the presence of that great patriot. All of them are dead except me and another person who has become a sanyasi and is living in a jungle. Some of my friends may remember that he is Nilakanta Brahmachari. We were very young men at that time. I was only twenty years of age. We formed a very fine picture of a free and independent India. With the happenings after the attainment of freedom and the feelings expressed by the people both in this House and outside against the Congress, Congress leadership and the Congress administration, I felt very much depressed. We made common cause to fight for the freedom of this country. Most of the Congressmen who made great sacrifices never imagined that our country would attain freedom within our own life-time. It is by mere fluke of the international situation that Swaraj came to us earlier than we expected. It is true that we were not prepared for the freedom. Mahatma Gandhi often used to write and say that Swaraj was in sight but that the people were not ready for it. Somehow or other, by the Grace of God or by the efforts of our own people, we secured freedom. Immediately after the attainment of freedom, so many causes disturbed the normal functioning of the administrative machinery. Most of our people who are opposed to the Congress blame the Congress and the Congress administration for all the ills from which we are suffering. Why are we in the grip of a famine? Why is there deterioration in administration? During the war, the British Government concentrated more on the successful prosecution of the war than on the efficient running of the administration. The result is that the administration began to deteriorate. Corruption set in. Every officer was asked to collect money for the Ward Fund and he took a lion's share of the collections for himself. Thus the process of deterioration began in the last phase of the British administration. Then, there were great troubles on account of the partition of this country. A crore and a half people came from Pakistan to this part of India. The Central and State Governments had to find food and shelter for those people and look after their welfare. Even now one can see people dwelling on the pavements of the streets in Delhi, Cawnpore and other places. Influx of refugees

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is the main cause for the disturbed condition in the country. Not only that. As a result of partition, a good portion of fine agricultural land went over to Pakistan. In Pakistan each man has got two men's food, whereas in India two men have got one man's food. Therefore we are in the grip of a famine. Then, there were natural catastrophies. There were earthquakes and floods in Assam, heavy rains in Bihar, famine in Bengal and drought in South India. All these contributed to the famine with which we are now faced. Our Government have done what all they could to meet this unexpected trouble.

"Another serious matter was the maintenance of law and order. It was a very serious problem. When there is a change of Government, naturally there is a kind of feeling that the old Government has gone and a new Government is coming, and anti-social elements come to the top. We had troubles similar to those that prevailed in 1857 when the Britishers finally suppressed the first War of Independence and took possession of this country. Burning of houses, arson, loot, murder, kidnapping and similar atrocities prevailed in the country. It took 25 years for the British Government to restore law and order in India after 1857. Immediately after the dawn of Swaraj, we have been struggling to maintain law and order for the past five years. It should be said to the credit of the Congress Government that they have been able to a very great extent to prevent further catastrophies. Their first concern was the maintenance of law and order. They have done what all they could to find food for the people. To some extent, we ourselves did not properly co-operate with the Government. Immediately after the decontrol of food, we see that rice is selling cheaper everywhere. Lorryloads of foodgrains are moving from place to place. This shows that our people have been hoarding grains for selling at a higher price. This was mainly responsible for the failure of control in this country. Anyhow, the Government had the courage to remove food control. We cannot say now what its effect will be; we have to wait and see. But we must be prepared for any emergency.

"I ask my friends not to think that the Congress Government were thoroughly inefficient and that they were responsible for all our ills. Administration has really deteriorated to some extent. Some of us have seen from inside the prison and outside how efficiently the British were carrying on the administration. They were administering with that efficiency and ability which we now find in the Hon. Speaker in conducting the proceedings of this House. There is now deterioration for various reasons. Some of our officials, who were very loyal to the British, have shown a tendency of a different kind towards the Congress administration. Communism has cropped up. Everybody is demanding a higher salary and more concessions. Even the wives of Government servants have organized themselves and are demanding more concessions for their husbands. Such a thing could not have been heard of during the British administration. No doubt, Government servants have legitimate grievances. Their salary is very low. The gazetted and

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non-gazetted State Government servants ought to be paid the Government of India scales of pay so that their grievances may be removed once for all. The Hon. the Finance Minister may ask wherefrom he is to find the necessary funds. That is not a concern of the Government servants. If the Government cannot afford to pay adequate salaries for want of funds, the best course is to retrench the staff as much as possible. Whenever a new law is passed, additional staff is appointed to enforce that law. The number of Government servants is increasing. Go to any place. There are the Factory Inspectors, Sales tax Inspectors, Prohibition Officers and so on. The moment we suggest retrenchment which involves the ousting of some present staff, there will be discontent in the country and interested parties are ready to mobilise their grievances and put them up against the Government. The Government should apply the axe with a firm determination, with an iron hand. The administration has got to be improved to the level of what it was during the British administration. Another cause of deterioration is that Collectors are burdened with too much of work. There is too much of paper administration. When I was an young man, the Collectors had very wide powers. At the time of jamabandi, the Collector would go to a village, gather the villagers, hear their grievances and pass orders for removing the legitimate grievances then and there. In the present set-up, if one wants to get a gun licence, the application has to pass through the Village Munsif, Revenue Inspector, Deputy Tahsildar and Tahsildar to the Deputy Collector. Finally he has to pay at least four annas to the despatching clerk to get the licence. The whole administration has been made very complicated. More powers must be given to District Officers. They must be efficient men and they must be paid a higher salary, for on them mainly depends the efficiency of administration. A District Superintendent of Police, with the enormous power that he wields, is paid a salary of only Rs. 600. The salary is not commensurate with the position he holds. A District Medical Officer was paid between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 during the time of the British Government. Now he is given only Rs. 600. After the exit of the I.C.S. men, efficiency has really gone down. I have known almost all the I.C.S. Collectors. I can count on my fingers' ends the number of really efficient I.A.S. men. There are about 10 or 12 of them. The training given to I.A.S. personnel is not adequate for the responsibility that they are called upon to undertake. The best persons must be selected and made to undergo a rigorous training as was done during the days of the British Government.

“ Direct recruitment must be deferred for some time. Police and other officers, who have put in five years' service in a higher post have been reverted to their original post for want of vacancies. Because of direct recruitment of fresh hands, these officers are being reverted. As a result, there is discontent among public servants in all departments which may suddenly be exploited by opponents, and that may cause great danger to us. Therefore I say that greater attention should be paid to the administrative side.

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" Sir, in supporting the Budget, I suggest to the Government that the proposals for new taxes must be carefully weighed and modified to see that the burden of tax is reduced as much as possible. I wish the Government all success."

9-45
a.m.

* SRI A. NEELADRI RAO REDDI:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on some points in the Budget for 1952-53. At the outset I would say that the taxation proposals contained in the Budget would greatly hit the ryot populaion. We know that our country is short of food. If our ryots are discontented, it will only affect food production. The Budget proposal is to levy a surcharge on holdings paying a revenue of more than Rs. 50. Ryots paying a revenue between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150 are not even middle class ryots. I say that surcharges should not be levied. But if the Government desire to levy a surcharge, I would suggest that the minimum limit should be raised to Rs. 150 and ryots paying Rs. 150 and less should be exempted from this surcharge. There is another point I wish to make. After all, this surcharge according to the Budget estimate will give us only Rs. 75 lakhs, which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total Budget. When we can forego Rs. $17\frac{1}{2}$ crores on account of Prohibition, which is 28 per cent of the Budget, can we not forego this $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in the interests of the ryot population? We can very well manage this paltry sum of Rs. 75 lakhs by any other means than by levying the surcharge on the poor ryots. Therefore, I would not accept the levy of surcharge on the poor and middle class ryots. I suggest that a select committee consisting of Members from all parties should consider this question of surcharge.

" The second proposal in the Budget is to levy a betterment tax. We cannot say that betterment tax should not be levied. But when betterment tax is sought to be levied, consideration should be given to districts and areas which are undeveloped and economically backward. For instance, in districts where there have been no irrigation facilities already, this betterment tax should not be levied. In this connection I would say that Sriakulam, Visakhapatnam and Rayalaseema districts are undeveloped districts, and these districts should not be made to pay betterment tax. I come from Sriakulam, a backward district. I would give the suggestions relating to my constituency. There are no major schemes worth mentioning in our district. The Machkund Project was contemplated by the past Government. It was a step-motherly treatment that was given to Sriakulam district for the last several years. I hope the present Government will pay special attention to the backyard districts of Sriakulam and Visakhapatnam. In the Sriakulam district, there are four rivers, namely, Vamsadara, Mahendra, Nagavalli and Bahuda. For the last 30 years there has been an agitation for the Vamsadhara Scheme, but nothing has been done. I would ask the Government now at least to put this Vamsadhara Scheme in the Five-year Plan. The bank of the Bahuda river was washed away as long ago as 25 or 30 years back. The people are agitating for the reconstruction of the bank. Survey and estimates were completed, and yet the Government

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have not done anything. I do not know the reason for postponing this work. The people are suffering and they are not able to raise the crops. This is a recurring loss to the people. The Government have not yet reconstructed that bank, but they are collecting taxes from the people.

“Regarding irrigation, I would lay more stress on paying attention to irrigation tanks. The Government are thinking of projects, big and small. But I would suggest to Government to attend to minor irrigation tanks, and give preference to them. They should be given preferential treatment. Funds for minor irrigation work should be allotted not only for my district but to the State as a whole. The people of Ichapuram, Sompeta and Sri-kakulam taluks have been thinking of starting a no-tax campaign. This was brought to the notice of the Collector. It was also brought to the notice of the Minister for Agriculture during his recent camp there. I hope sufficient funds will be allotted for the improvement of Sompeta and Ichapuram taluks.

“Many representations were made regarding the opening of middle schools and dispensaries in these two taluks. But I see nothing about them in the Budget. I would request Government to see that at least in these two taluks, educational and medical facilities are given to the people. Dispensaries should be opened in these localities.

“The Government are contemplating community development projects under the Firka Development Scheme. I would request Government to start some projects in Srikakulam district. I emphatically say that that area is very backward in several respects. Half the Andhra population of the district was taken away by the Orissa Province. Our Andhra friends or the Government at Madras were looking on leaving the poor Andhras to suffer in Oriya country. They are still suffering. So, I request that this area should have a special consideration and concession.

“Then, Sir, regarding lands, there is trouble between landlords and sub-tenants. Big landlords are troubling their sub-tenants, so much so, these sub-tenants are giving trouble to the poor ryots. The landlords are taking away lands from their sub-tenants who have been enjoying the lands for the last half a century and more. I would request Government to see that something is done to give protection to them.

“I would like to say now something about village officers. Previously the village officers were required to collect land-cess and send reports of crimes, if any. Now multifarious items of work they have to do. Many departments have come into existence, and the village officers have now to do more work. They have now become full-time Government servants like any other Government servant. So, I would request the Government to see whether their salaries can be increased, and their children also given free education just like those of any other non-gazetted employee of this Government. Sir, I was a non-gazetted officer for 20 years and a gazetted officer for 10 years. I know the life of a non-gazetted

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officer on a salary of Rs. 200 and below and the life of a gazetted officer on a salary of Rs. 500 and below. Their lives are lives of great suffering, because their economic condition is so bad that they cannot maintain their equilibrium. These two classes should have special treatment. The so-called dearness allowance paid to them is very little. I hope the Government would consider the position of the non-gazetted officers on Rs. 200 and less and the position of the gazetted officers on Rs. 500 and less and give them relief.

“As a forest man, I shall now speak about the hill tribes. Their remuneration should be increased. There was a Development Officer in Visakhapatnam district, and a programme of schemes was chalked out. But nothing was actually worked out in practice. The first thing to do is to abolish the muttadar system. The muttadar system is so bad, and to save the population of the Agency area this muttadar system should immediately be abolished. Otherwise there is no salvation for the poor hill tribes. The head of the mutta of a certain number of villages takes illegal mamools from the aborigines. He takes illegal payments from these people. One will see all these things if one goes to the interior parts. As a forest man, I have seen most people in these areas, and I say that unless this muttadar system is abolished, there is no salvation for these aborigines.”

10
a.m.

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR:—“Sir, is it a fact that before the hon. Member Sri Neeladri Rao Reddi became a Member of this House, he was a non-gazetted officer?”

* **SRI A. NEELADRI RAO REDDI:**—“Sir, I would say I was a non-gazetted officer for twenty years and gazetted officer for ten years afterwards. I am now drawing a pension. (Laughter.)

“Regarding the hill tribes, in a village in Parvatipur taluk many complaints were sent to the Collector of Srikakulam and the Sub-Collector of Parvatipur. But no replies have been received either from the Collector or from the Sub-Collector.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Reporters are not in a position to take down his speech. So, let the hon. Member speak a little bit slowly.”

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—“Sir, may I suggest to you to adopt the photo electric cell system in connection with the amplifiers? If we adopt it, we can eliminate the buttons attached to the microphones and as soon as we rise, the voice will fall on the mike. May I request the Hon. Speaker to get into touch with the engineers to discuss this matter?”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Sir, for taking down the proceedings of the House, it will be more profitable to employ the tape recorder which could be plugged right to the amplifying system and it will report correctly the proceedings of the House without so much labour for all these poor gentlemen and it is also very cheap.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The suggestions will be considered. Let the hon. Member Sri Neeladri Rao Reddi continue his speech."

* **SRI A. NEELADRI RAO REDDI:**—"Sir, it appears the monopoly contractors of Kurupam for the collection of minor forest produce levy unnecessary taxes on the aborigines. I would request the Government to take action against them. Those taxes are illegal. Those people have no right to tax the aborigines. They have only to collect the minor forest produce from the Harijans and take it away for sale and that too according to the rates prescribed by the District Forest Officer concerned. They cannot take more than what the District Forest Officer prescribes for the particular locality. Therefore, the unnecessary teasing by the contractors should be avoided."

"I hear there are certain complaints regarding Seedara by one Tadagi of Kurupam. These people are said to have been taken into custody for possessing a country gun."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Now the hon. Member Sri D. Seetharamiah will speak."

* **SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have perused the Budget proposals carefully and when I look at the problems of the people and the Budget proposals, I find the latter is surely full of injustice especially to the backward areas. Before coming to the question of the backward areas, I want to deal with the famine conditions that are prevailing to-day in the Rayalaseema districts, especially in the Chittoor district and to some extent in the Cuddapah district also. My hon. Colleague here will also deal with the famine conditions in Cuddapah district. Therefore, it is sufficient for me to deal with the Chittoor district. The famine conditions there are such that almost all the eight lakhs of acres have been kept dry and almost all the crops have failed. It was a very meagre crop that was raised in the last fasli. But in spite of these, the Government are not earnest about solving the problem of famine in the Chittoor district. They have neglected the interests of the people very badly. Sir, I want to represent that matter to the Government."

"Sir, the peasants as well as other people have been affected by this famine. Especially in the western taluks of the Chittoor district the people have been severely hit by the famine, by the failure of crops, by scarcity of water and by unemployment. The middle classes and the handloom weavers have also been affected. The fate of the beedi worker is still worse. When we consider all these sections of the people, we will see that almost every one is thrown out of his normal avocation. Sir, I have to impress on the Government the severity of the famine that is raging to-day. Let me say that 40,000 people applied for subsistence loans recently from Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks alone, not to speak of other taluks. I am informed that about two lakhs of people have applied for subsistence loans in the whole of Chittoor district, but how many have been sanctioned loans? Out of these, only a very

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insignificant number of people have been sanctioned loans. Six hundred applications for loans have been sanctioned in both Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks, the worst affected areas. This will show how this Congress Government are dealing with the problem of famine now.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Sir, regarding the migrations that have taken place, let me tell you that every village has got its own tales of migration. The people find no work and the Government are not interested in starting famine relief works of any kind, either tank repairs, minor irrigation projects or construction of roads. There were of course road formation works. But they were very few and while there were thousands of people awaiting employment, the Government could afford jobs for only hundreds. In Nimmanapalli a road formation work was sanctioned. There I found some 200 people working, but with empty stomachs. I asked them what the reason was and why they were working with empty stomachs. The reply was that the contractor was not paying them regularly. Therefore, they said they were starving since two days. The contractors replied to me that the Government had not sanctioned their bills though a month had passed. In this way the problem has been tackled with slovenliness. Therefore, the people find that there is no way out except to migrate to other places."

SRI A. RAMASAMI THEVAR:—"Sir, I see the hon. Gentleman Sri S. T. Adityan reading a review. Is it allowed in this House when the debate is going on?"

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, my submission is that in Parliament it is not usual to allow reading of newspapers, but if it is a useful informative book especially in relation to the Budget and economics, it is allowed."

SRI A. RAMASAMI THEVAR:—"Sir, I want to know if it is in order."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Adityan has already replied to the point raised."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"As I said, the contractors are not being paid regularly and, therefore, the wage-earners are not paid regularly. Even though a few people are employed, they are not done justice. Now even these works have been stopped and there is no way out for the people. Sir, all the famine relief works have been completely stopped since the visits of the Governor of this State and the Hon. the Chief Minister to those places. Their one argument is that there are some trees on the roadside which are green. They are deep-rooted trees which are able to stand the drought conditions. They are the evidence for them to stop all famine relief works. They also say that rains have come and, therefore, there is no need to continue these works or to provide any famine relief for these people. That is why they

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have discontinued all these relief works. The people are left to die. That is the position to which the Congress Government are driving the people. This is most despicable, I should say.

“Over and above all these, Sir, epidemics have broken out. People have no employment and they are going to the forests and taking wild leaves like Kundelu Kommulu which cannot be eaten even by the cattle. That is the kind of diet the people are forced to resort to. Even if they go and pluck wild leaves from the forest, they will be charged by the Forest Department. In spite of this, they are living on wild leaves like Balusu Aku and Gedari Aku. Kundelu Kommulu is very bad from the point of view of health. It will only subside hunger by bloating the stomach. That is why the people have been resorting to this kind of diet for the past several months. The result is the outbreak of all sorts of diseases. The most prevalent disease to-day is cholera. Not only that. We have small-pox. These diseases are prevalent in Puthur, Chittoor, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks. Only a few days back I received a letter from a doctor working in one of the medical squads sent by the Madras Students' Organization and sponsored by the Mayor of Madras to the effect that people are suffering a lot on account of starvation in the Rayachoti and Vayalpad taluks and that many of them are affected by cholera. At present, there is no medicine or personnel available in these places to adequately tackle this problem of prevention and cure of these diseases. Representations were made to no less a person than the Mayor of Madras about these, when he visited those places. Such representations to the authorities have had no effect. This is how the Government are helping the poor people of these famine-stricken areas. Again, the people who are working in these medical squads are experiencing great difficulties. The Government must consider the service that these people render in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema as part of their attendance in regular Medical Colleges or other institutions to which they may belong. I want the Government to consider their request and treat their service in the famine stricken areas as part of their service under Government. Then only, the doctors who are serving as house surgeons in the several medical institutions and hospitals in Madras City will be able to come to the rescue of the people of the famine-stricken areas. They must be given special facilities. Only a few days back, with the permission of the Mayor, they have bought gluco-saline for the treatment of cholera. I wish to urge that the Government must provide greater medical facilities for the treatment of diseases like cholera. My opinion is that the Government do not look to the curative side and they are neglecting it very much. I find that they are at present looking to the preventive side only. Even in that they are doing only very little. Recently, the Government have provided a mobile van for the Assistant District Health Officer to enable him to use it for the treatment of urgent cases in certain areas which are affected to a great extent. But, I am sorry to say that this is not being used for that purpose. The officer is

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using it to take his family to the Tirumalai Hills for having a *dharsan* of Sri Venkateswara. It is to this kind of use that this van is being put. It is really regrettable that such a van placed at the disposal of a medical officer is being used for a purpose other than that which it is intended for.

"Coming to the next point, I wish to tell the Government that they must provide these medical squads with adequate sulphur drugs and gluco-saline for transfusion to cholera patients. Let me tell them that at present even small-pox vaccine has to be bought by these squads. The Government have not provided these squads with these medicines. The District Health Officer, Chittoor, in my very presence took Rs. 11 from the Medical Squad at Nadimcherla for getting vaccine from the King Institute. This is most regrettable indeed. It is the job of the Government to look after the preventive side of small-pox cases. The Government are not doing anything in the matter and they are not allowing others too to do something. My request to the Government is that they should set apart lot of medicines like gluco-saline, sulphur drugs and other vaccines for these medical squads so that they can tackle these diseases from both the preventive and curative sides. They must provide adequate vans so that these squads can go to the places which are very much affected by these diseases in the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah. The Government may say that they have started a number of relief schemes, like the gruel centres. The gruel centres which have been started and which are continuing to-day are nothing but a farce. These are at present run by the landlords of the locality who are utilising these centres for their own benefit and private purposes. Therefore, what we find in these gruel centres is nothing but a very watery substance which does not have any food value. Even according to the statement of the District Health Officer which he made in my very presence, the gruel supplied in those centres contained only 50 calories. The exact quantity that is given by the Government is not reaching the people, as much of it is being stolen away by those who run these gruel centres. That is why, we have suggested several times to the District Collector that these centres should be entrusted to the volunteers and workers of various public organizations, wherever they come forward to take them up, so that these centres can be run efficiently. For instance, in certain places, these centres are being run by such organizations. The District Officers are very much pleased with the running of such centres. Several feeding centres are run by the Andhra Provincial United Relief Committee, which contains several parties like the Communist Party, Praja Party, some Socialists and other Independents, and several other mass organizations like the Kisan Sabha, Trade Unions, Students' Federation, etc. They have collected some funds and have sent some money to these medical squads. They have also collected some grains. They have done all these with the idea of starting 20 to 40 feeding centres in Rayalaseema. They have already started about 25 centres and they have been functioning.

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Six centres are functioning in Anantapur district, about eight in Chittoor District and about eight in Cuddapah district and the rest in Kurnool district. This United Relief Committee has started these feeding centres long ago and the Mayor of Madras who visited one of these feeding centres has remarked that our centres are being run more efficiently. These centres give *sankati* which means rice and ragi powder boiled together and made into a solid lump. Several people have said that the conditions in Chittoor district and in Rayalaseema are pretty bad. It is not we, Communists alone, who say this. Dr. Venkappa, President of the Madras Medical Council and Dr. Tirumurthi, President of the All-India Medical Council have visited these areas and have found for themselves the miserable conditions obtaining in those places. Lots of people flocked together and approached those gentlemen and demanded that they should be given work. They asked these visitors to represent to the Government, on their behalf, and get them adequate work. The Government have allotted only Rs. 48,000 in the Budget, but they may say that they have allotted net Rs. 50 lakhs from the Famine Relief Fund. They may say that they expect to get Rs. 17 crores from the Government of India. In my opinion even this amount allotted by the Government for relief work in these areas represents only a very paltry sum. They must allot larger sums for this purpose so that proper relief may be afforded to all the famine-stricken areas, including Rayalaseema, in this State.

"Coming to irrigation works, I feel that the Government have not given proper attention to the investigation of many of these works. There are about 3,000 tanks in Chittoor district, which have been neglected in the past, and which are at present in a very bad state of repair and damage. If these are given proper attention and if supply channels are provided for these tanks, I think the famine conditions can be relieved to some extent. Let me tell the Government that they must immediately take up the question of sanctioning these irrigation works. There are a number of minor projects awaiting investigation, like the Bahuda river project which has been put in the five-year plan of the Congress Government. No investigation has taken place till now. Let me request the Government that they should take up these works and projects immediately for investigation.

"Electricity should be supplied to places like Madanapalle

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder will now speak."

* SRI V. K. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது ரொம்பவும் தைர்யமாகவும் திறமையாகவும் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தைர்யமாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் கவர்ன்மென்ட்டின் ஆட்சியானது மிகவும் நெருக்கடியாய் இருந்தும் கூட இவர்கள் இப்பொழுது இந்த வரி திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு உதவியாக தங்கள் கட்சியில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறைவாக இருந்தும் கூட இந்த வரி திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு

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வந்தது தைர்யமானது என்று சொல்வேன். வரி திட்டங்களைக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தனி தைர்யம் வேண்டும். மிகவும் தைர்யத்தோடுதான் இந்த திட்டங்களைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். திறமையாய் இந்த [பட்ஜெட்டைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு நிதி மந்திரியை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“இங்கு இப்பொழுது இரண்டு மூன்று வரிகள் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதில் லாண்டு ரிவினியூ சர்சார்ஜ் ஒன்று. “இந்த லாண்டு ரிவினியூ சர்சார்ஜ் வேண்டியதில்லை. அதற்கு பதிலாக விவசாய இன்கம் டாக்ஸ் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கலாம்,” என்று எதிர்கட்சியில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது வியாபாரிகள் நன்றாக கணக்கு எழுதத் தெரிந்தும், நன்றாக கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள தெரிந்தவர்களாக இருந்தும் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள வதில் அவர்களே மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த வருமான வரியை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொண்டுபோய் வைப்பது கூடாது. விவசாயிகள் வருமான கணக்கு வைப்பதாக இருந்தால் அது முடியாது. னார், எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும் இந்த விற்பனை வரி கணக்கில் எப்படி கணக்கு எழுதுகிறார்கள் என்பது. உதாரணமாய் ஒரு காப்பிக் கடையில் போய் காப்பி வியாபாரிகள் இவ்வளவு பால் வாங்குகிறார்கள் இவ்வளவு பாலுக்கு இவ்வளவு காப்பியாகும் அதற்கு வரியைக் கொடு என்று சொல்வதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இதற்குக் கடைக்காரர்கள் கணக்குவைக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்கள், அவர்களாலேயே வைத்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். ஆனாலும் அவர்களால் கணக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே விவசாயிகளும் கணக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுவார்கள். அதற்காகத்தான் இந்த லாண்டு ரிவினியூ சர்சார்ஜ் போட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை பாராட்டவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இதில் ஒன்று மாத்திரம் சர்க்காருக்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக ராஜதானியில் மழை இல்லை. மழை இல்லாததால் புஞ்சை பூமி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற வர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த மழை இல்லாத காலத்தில் இந்த புஞ்சை பூமிக்கு வரி போடலாமா என்பதை கொஞ்சம் சர்க்கார் யோசனைபண்ணி பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

‘மறுபடியும் இந்த பஸ் பிரயாணிகளுக்கு வரி இருக்கிறது. பஸ் பிரயாணிகளுக்கு வரி போடுவதில் இந்த சிடிக்கு மாத்திரம் விலக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று சர்க்கார் நினைக்கிறார்கள். இது எவ்வளவு தூரம் சரி என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். கிராமத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் அவதூறாகச் சொல்லுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது தான் நாம் எலெக்ஷனுக்குப் போய்விட்டு வந்தோம். வித்யாசம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். பெரிய சிடியில் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் இந்த வரி இல்லை எங்களுக்கு மாத்திரம் இந்த வரி என் என்று சொல்வார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

10-30
a.m.

“தவிர கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ராயலசீமை பிரயாணம் செய்து விட்டு கண்டசியாக் திரும்பியபோது அவர் சொன்ன வார்த்தை என் ரூபகத்தில் அடிக்கடி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதை அவர் மனதார உணர்ந்து சொன்னார். கிராமத்தில் சுற்றிப்பார்த்து விட்டு திரும்பியபோது சொன்னார், பெரிய சிடியில் சிமெண்டு ரோடு, ரஸ்தா, பெரிய கட்டடங்கள், பெரிய காலேஜ்கள் இவைகள் எல்லாம் பார்க்கிறபோது இந்த ராயலசீமையில் இந்த பத்து வருஷங்களில் ஜனங்கள் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிற நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது இப்படியா மாறி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார். இது யோசிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். அவர் மனதார உணர்ந்துதான் சொன்னார். கிராமங்களில் பஸ்ஸுக்குப்போக வேண்டியதாக இருந்தால் 5 அல்லது 10 மைல் நடந்த பிறகு தான் பஸ்ஸைக்காண்கிறோம். அவர்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்கிறதா அல்லது இந்த சிடியில் இந்த வரிக்கு விலக்குக் கொடுக்கலாமா என்று கொஞ்சம் யோசனை பண்ணி சர்க்கார் பார்க்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

5th July 1952]

[Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder]

“மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீக்கர் ஸார், எங்கள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் குத்தகைக் காரர்களெல்லாம் வெளியே துரத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று கனம் ராமமுர்த்தி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா பொறுத்த மட்டில் அவர் கொஞ்சம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயம் இருப்பது தனி முறை. டெஸ்டா பிரதேசத்தில் விவசாயம் இருப்பது போல் அங்கே இல்லை. கோயமுத்தூரில் 300 அடி, 400 அடி கிணறுகள் தோண்டி அதிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் இறைத்து விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள். அங்கே மற்றொரு முறையும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த ஜில்லாவில் 100-க்கு 99 பேர்கள் பூமி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள். அவர்களே விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள். பூமி வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் 100 ஏக்கர் பூமி வைத்திருந்தால் ஒரு பத்து அல்லது ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைதான் குத்தகைக்கு விடுவார்கள். அங்கே சொந்த விவசாயம் பண்ணுவது ஒரு தனி முறையாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கே சொந்த விவசாயத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் மற்ற டெஸ்டா பூமியில் இருப்பதைப்போல் அல்ல. டெஸ்டாவில் கிராமம் கிராமமாக குத்தகைக்குவிட்டு விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள், பூமி சொந்தக் காரர்கள் குத்தகையை வாங்கி அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள், கோயம்புத்தூரில் அது வழக்கம் அல்ல. கோயமுத்தூர் கவுண்டங்களும் நாயக்கர்களும் எவ்வளவு பூமி வைத்திருந்தாலும் சொந்த சாகுபடியையே அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய பெண்களும் அங்கே போய் வேலை பார்க்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் தான் அங்கே விவசாயம் செய்கிறார்கள். குத்தகைக்கு விரும்பு பூமி ரொம்பவும் குறைவுதான். இந்த நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆயிரக்கணக்கான குத்தகைக்காரர்கள் வேலை இல்லாமல் விரட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது தெரியாமல் சொல்வது தான் இப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது மிகவும் தப்பு. அப்படி இல்லை, அப்படிச் சொல்பவர்கள் இதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை என்று தான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபை முன்பு சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் பல விஷயங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. லோக்கல் பாடிகள் சம்பந்தமாக இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல வேண்டுகிறேன். 1920-ம் ஆண்டில் Local Bodies Act நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அந்தச் சட்டத்திலே சொல்லியிருக்கும்படியான விதிகளெல்லாம் மிகவும் பொருத்தமானவை. அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் விதிகளெல்லாம் நன்றாக அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிற சில செக்ஷன்களிலே கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த லோக்கல் பாடிகளின் மேல் அதிகாரத்தை நடத்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு கொடுத்திருந்த அதிகாரங்களையெல்லாம் ஒவ்வொன்றாய் இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் குறைத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளது, இப்பொழுது தனிப்பட்ட டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மாதிரி அது நடந்துவருகிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டு ஏதாவது ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்யவேண்டுமானாலும், அதிகாரிகளுடைய அனுமதி வாங்கித்தான் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறதே தவிர, சுயேச்சையாக ஒரு காரியத்தையும் செய்யமுடியாத நிலையில் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்பதோடு நிற்கவில்லை. அந்தந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகள் எதைச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ அதன்படியே நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. அதுதான் சர்க்காரின் சட்டம்.

“1947-ம் ஆண்டில் Highways Department தனி டிபார்ட்மெண்டாக ஆக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முன்பு இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்ட் இல்லை. 1947-ம் ஆண்டு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளெல்லாம் இல்லை. அதற்காக நடத்தப்பட வேண்டிய தேர்தலை நடத்தாமல், ஜில்லா கலெக்டருடைய அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்தது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் இந்தச் சட்டம் உண்டாக்கப்பட்டது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் நிர்வாகத்தில் அநேக மைல்கள் ரஸ்தாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் 2,500 மைல்கள் ரஸ்தாக்கள் இருக்கின்றன; 900 ஆரம்பப்பாடசாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன; மற்றும் சந்தைகளும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளும் இருக்கின்றன; அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய கட்டடங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. ஏற்கனவே உள்ளவைகளைப் பராமரிப்பதற்காகவும், புதிதாக ரஸ்தா போடுவதற்கும், புதிதாகக் கட்டடங்கள் கட்டுவதற்கும், இவைகளை யெல்லாம் செய்வதற்குத் தனியாக இன்ஜினீயர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு கிடையாது.

[Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder] [5th July 1952]

ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு தான் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும் 'ஹைவேஸ்' டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கான வேலைகளெல்லாம் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் வந்துவிட்டது. பராமரிப்பு சரியாயில்லை. வேறு ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டைக்கேட்டு காரியங்கள் நடத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் கீழ் இந்த ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இல்லாததால் பல காரியங்களுக்கு குந்தகம் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை ஜில்லா போர்டில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவன் என்ற ஹோதாவில் சொல்லுகின்றேன்.

"சில ரோடுகளை ஜில்லா போர்டினிடமிருந்து ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ரோடுகளை இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கின்றனவென்பதை பொது ஜனங்கள் உணருகிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழ் இருந்தபோது அந்த ரோடுகள் இவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருக்கவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே அந்த ரோடுகள் எந்த நிலையில் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது எப்படியிருக்கின்றன என்பது பொது ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரியும்.

"ஜில்லா போர்டைப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும், ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழ் இருக்கிற ரோடுகளைச் சரியாக வைக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், ஜில்லா போர்டு ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்குப் பணத்தைக் கொடுப்பதோடு, ஜில்லா போர்டின் வேலை முடிந்துவிடுகிறது. ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அந்த ரோடுகளைப் பராமரிக்கவேண்டியது. அப்படிச் செய்துவிட்டால், இதனால் ரோடுகளெல்லாம் மோசமாய்ப் போய்விட்டது என்பதைப் பொது ஜனங்கள் உணருகிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தாரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"இன்னும் பல காரியங்களை ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாயிருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு அதிகப் பொறுப்பு கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்தப் பொறுப்புகள் மாதிரம் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, அதை நிர்வகிக்கத்தக்க சௌகரியங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குக் கீழே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மேற்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்கு ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிடத்தில் ஆட்கள் கிடையாது. மேற்பார்வை பார்ப்பவர்கள் Education டிபார்ட்மெண்டார். Education டிபார்ட்மெண்டார் அப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்குச் சென்று போலீஸ் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். 'அதிலே தப்பு, அது சரியாய் இல்லை. இது சரியாயில்லை' என்றெல்லாம் எழுதிவிட்டு அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு அதிகாரிகள் செல்கிறார்களே தவிர, சரிபார்க்கும் வேலை அவர்களுக்கு இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் கீழ் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அவைகளைப் போய்ப் பார்ப்பதற்கு ஆளில்லாமலிருந்தால், ஜில்லா போர்டினுடைய வேலைகள் எப்படி நடக்கும்? பொறுப்பு மாதிரம் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், அந்தப் பொறுப்புகளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்குப் போதிய ஆட்களோ சௌகரியங்களோ கிடையாது. இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலையில் ஜில்லா போர்டு இருப்பதால், ஜனங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டைக் கண்டிக்கிறார்கள். பல தடவைகள் ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் Chamber of District Boards இலும் கேட்டும் ஒருவித விமோசனமும் ஏற்படவில்லை.

"பள்ளிக் ஹெல்த் ஜில்லா போர்டின் கீழே இருக்கிறது. 1937-38-ல் பள்ளிக் ஹெல்த் சட்டம் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு, ஜில்லா போர்டு பணம் கொடுக்கிறதே யொழிய, வேறு எந்தக் காரியமும் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு உருப்படியாக செய்யவில்லை. ஜில்லா ஹெல்த் ஆபீசர் ஜில்லாவினுடைய பணவருவாயைக் கவனிக்காமலே அநேக செலவுகள் செய்யலாம். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை நியமிக்கலாம். உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மாற்றலாம். அந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் உண்டாக்கலாம். இது பள்ளிக் ஹெல்த் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இதனால் எல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் ரொம்ப பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம் மாதிரி பல விஷயங்களை ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் சொல்லிற்று, இதை Chamber of District Boards மூலமாகச் சென்று கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு நாங்கள்

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சொன்னோம். அதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டி போட்டு விசாரணை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. விசாரணை முடிந்தபிறகு அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“தவிர, எங்கள் தொகுதியில் இப்பொழுது உணவுப் பஞ்சம் ரொம்ப நெருக்கடியாயிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்துபோவதென்பது நிச்சயம். சீக்கிரம் பிரியாவிட்டாலும் கொஞ்ச நாள் பிறகாவது அது பிரிந்து போவது நிச்சயம் என்பதில் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. அப்படிப் பிரியும் போது தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கு உணவுப் பஞ்சம் அதிகமாகுமென்பதில் கொஞ்சங்கூட டூப்ஸேபிண இல்லை. ஆந்திர நாட்டிலிருந்து தானியம் இப்பொழுது வருவது போல் பிரிந்தபின் வராது. அதற்காகத் தமிழ்நாட்டிலே அநேக நீர்ப் பாசனத் திட்டங்களை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவருவது அவசியம். செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியமென்று சொன்னால், இப்பொழுதே ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அதனால் ஆந்திரர்களும் மற்றவர்களும், ‘தமிழ்நாட்டில் முதலில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்’ என்று நினைக்கவேண்டாம். நான் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால், பல திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து வைக்கலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். பரிசீலனையாவது செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேனே தவிர, உடனே திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை.

“காவிரி நதியை அதிகம் பிரயோஜனப்படுத்தியாய்விட்டது. இன்னும் சில ஆறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுகாவில் பரம்பக்குளம் என்ற ஆறு, 200 அங்குல மழை பெய்யக்கூடிய இடத்திலே ஆரம்பித்து சமுத்திரத்தில் வணக்கக் கல்கிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப் படுத்தினால் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை ஓரளவு போக்கமுடியும் . . . ”

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* SRI N. VENKATAYYA:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in speaking about the Budget proposals that have been placed before the House, I should like to refer to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema that have already been referred to by the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech. The relief measures that have been outlined in the speech are only measures for preventing man from death by starvation. But the Government, both the past as well as the present Government, have not taken any measures to eradicate famine from the area altogether.

“In discussing these measures, I should like to point out that one section of the population, namely, the landless poor, mostly Harijans and the Harijan converts have not been given any help whatsoever. I speak of them particularly, because from my personal experience in my constituency, I have seen that it is this section of the community that has been hit hard most. They have not been given any loans because they have no lands to mortgage. They have not been provided with gruel centres because they are said to be able-bodied. They are not provided with employment because the Government have no work to give them. The Government's statements and figures given in connexion with the relief measures showing that they provided work to every able-bodied person are very fantastic and incorrect. So, I say that all these famine relief measures have not helped this section of the people and I would like to warn the Government that they should rectify this mistake at least in future. These people have got greater hunger for land than they have for food or for drink. There are vast tracts of Banja lands, cultivable lands lying waste, which

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yield nothing. If the Government take steps to distribute all these lands to these people it will relieve their distress to a great extent not only as a famine relief measure but permanently.

“ Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Finance told us in his speech that until December the Government were not very much aware of the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. I do not know why and how they were not aware of the conditions in Rayalaseema. There is the Government machinery in the districts; there are so many departments of the Government, the Revenue, the Agricultural and the Co-operative departments. There are the Development and the Police Departments. They have got the crop reports and the rainfall reports. They have got the technical reports of experts. With all these, I do not know why they were not aware of famine conditions in Rayalaseema earlier. Why I am pointing out all these here is, I feel the Government have failed in their duty in Rayalaseema to prevent famine. If they do not take care even now then it may be the cause of further catastrophies in future. Rayalaseema, this unfortunate tract in this State, has been subjected to famine, even according to the Government reports, as many as 27 times from the year 1800 up till now. This approximately means that there has been famine somewhere or other in this tract always. What are the measures which the Government have taken to eradicate famine from this area? They have been speaking of a Rayalaseema Development Board and ‘measures for the development of Rayalaseema’ and all that. What is it that has actually happened? What are the concrete steps that the Government are going to take to prevent famines in future? Are there any proposals in the present Budget to take measures in this direction? When I say measures must be taken, I mean they must be for all the dry tracts in the State—Rayalaseema and some of the dry areas in Guntur, Nellore and some of the southern districts. People in these areas are predominantly dependant on agriculture more than in any other part of the country. While the population there is more dependant on agriculture than on any other occupation, it will be right if we take steps to help them in bringing waste lands under cultivation. It is but necessary that agriculture should be improved in those areas. There is much talk about the major and minor irrigation works undertaken in these areas. Even supposing that all the irrigation works—minor and major—have been executed in this area, the extent of lands that will be brought under cultivation as a result will only be about 25 per cent of the total extent of lands now under cultivation. It is a matter of doubt, therefore, whether this measure of relief will completely solve the food problem of these tracts. Again, the possibility of execution of all these projects is a very, very remote one and I do not know how the Government are going to tackle this problem. Even if the Tungabhadra and the Sangameswaram projects that are in this area are completed, they will irrigate only 25 per cent of the cutlivable waste lands that are available. Therefore, I say that irrigation works—major and minor—are not a matter of certainty. Then, what shall we do? We must take up

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the question of exploring the industrial possibilities of these tracts. These areas offer so many possibilities of industrialisation. We can have ever so many industries. For example, we can have mining industry, paints and varnishes, sugar, oils and textiles. But what is it that the Government have done to industrialise these areas? What are the proposals before them? It is true some years ago the Government granted licences to private individuals or private firms to start industries in these areas. Is it real relief? What is the material result of these projects? Nothing, because the country is so poor that it cannot run these without substantial aid from the Government. Private capital is so shy that it cannot come out. So also, it is not possible for the Government to rely upon private individuals and firms to start the industries. The only solution is that they can themselves start the industries and run them. Just like the Government of Mysore which has taken the initiative in starting industries, and after running them for some time, handed them over to private people, the Government of Madras should start industries themselves. Instead of doing this, the Government have done the greatest injustice to these tracts, and their professions of sympathy and their measures of relief are merely on paper and are not likely to help the people in the immediate future.

“Coming to cottage industries, which are abundant in these tracts and which have been worked by people from ancient times, I must say that the Government are not paying any attention to their development. When I say this, I have particularly in mind the slate industry of Markapur. Here is an industry which the people have discovered themselves and worked. What is it that the Government have done for this industry? How is it that they have not paid any attention to it? Sir, in this connexion, I would like to point out one thing. The worst feature of the slate industry is that 90 per cent of the materials quarried from the hills is wasted and only 10 per cent is utilized for manufacturing slates. This colossal waste can be avoided by conducting some research or by means of mechanisation. I say that the State Government or the Central Government must help the industry in this regard because, if the waste is avoided then slates can be got at prices far below the present ones—almost for nothing. We can also meet the demands from overseas more satisfactorily. It would be good if the Government encouraged this industry, at least by supplying electricity and by making more wagons available for transport. It must be noted with regard to the slate industry, that the demand for slates is only seasonal. Only in a certain period in the year there is demand. But when there is demand, there is the restriction on transport, and railway wagons never become available for meeting the demands. There is thus promise of expansion but nothing is done, with the result that employment is denied to many people for no reason. If the Government pay attention to this industry and work it on a rational basis, I am sure it will be a national asset.

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"Next, I come to the slab industry in the Cuddapah district. If the Government had taken care to use slabs where they could be used, for example, on the railway platforms or footpaths where cement is often used, the industry could employ 25,000 men instead of 5,000 as at present. They could have saved a lot of cement that was required by the public and for other public utility projects. There are other industries too in these tracts that can be developed as cottage industries.

"There are fine areas, forest areas, in our place which can be used for grazing purposes. If the Government can start a dairy farm or an agricultural farm that would be really achieving something. When there are so many places where we can grow poultry and start dairy farms, if the Ministry of Agriculture puts up some schemes in this connexion and if it can supply one glass of milk to every person and one egg to every person, then I say it would be doing something worthwhile. Therefore, this is an area that has not been cared for and looked after in the proper perspective. What has so far been done is only preparation of paper schemes which cannot be worked in any way.

"Coming to the taxation proposals, I may say that the surcharge on bus fares is not at all desirable. It hits the poor man wherever he is and for whatever purpose he travels. Instead of resorting to a surcharge on bus fares, why not the Government auction the bus routes which in all probability may get them more revenue? This is a point which I want the Government to consider.

"Then, there is the surcharge on land revenue. The Government say in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill:

"The scale is graduated to range from 4 annas to 16 annas on the rupee of the existing assessment according to the size of the individual holding. It is deemed that this will be in accordance with the principles of agricultural income-tax."

11 a.m. If I understand the Income-tax Act aright, I think it exempts certain levels of income, whereas in this Bill, there is no exemption whatever in respect of this surcharge on land revenue even on smaller incomes. Though it is called surcharge based upon the principles of income-tax, I submit, it is not at all in accordance with the principles of income-tax. What we really want is a progressive agricultural income-tax which implies allowing a certain minimum wage for agricultural labourers and a fair remunerative price for the agriculturist's produce. Only on that basis can the Government levy a tax. But the principles on which the surcharge is based are, in my opinion, not at all correct. I am afraid if the Bill is not amended we cannot support the Bill at all.

"Now coming to the betterment levy, various projects have given varying degrees of benefits to the land. I want to ask, if it is only irrigation projects that have increased the value of the land. What about the other projects such as water-supply in

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municipalities, electric power supply in municipalities and such other things? Do they not increase the value of the land? Why is it that the agriculturist alone is taken as the target for this measure? Coming to actual figures, it by an irrigation project the additional income that the ryot gets is Rs. 80, the value of the land is supposed to have risen by Rs. 2,400, out of which he has to pay Rs. 1,200 in 20 equal instalments. That means he has to pay Rs. 60 for an acre of land every year. On top of this he has to pay land revenue and surcharge, and if by any chance there is a minor irrigation project the ryot has to share half the cost. That is the state of affairs that this tax would bring the agriculturist to I do not know how this is justifiable. In zamindari areas when the ryot was asked to pay Rs. 40 as land rent everybody was against it. Now the Government are asking the ryot to pay Rs. 60 an acre for twenty years. Therefore I say these Bills would hit hard the agriculturists and the rural population. But the trend in expenditure shows that the money derived from the rural population is going to the urban population. When we look into the statements of expenditure, we see that more electricity schemes are provided for places where there is already electricity available. Do not the agriculturists in rural areas require electricity? Do they not require this for their agriculture and cottage industries? Have the Government provided electricity schemes for rural areas? I am not greedy or jealous. I do not want to say that we should not provide facilities to the urban people. But what I say is, we are more in need of electricity than the urban folk.

“Take education. The grants are made on the basis of units that are already existing. Take for instance a district having 100 high schools and another having 10 schools. While making grants these differences come in though the revenues come from the rural population. I therefore submit that the Budget is more in favour of the urban population than the rural population and I expect Government would remedy the defects so that the poor people, the agriculturists and the agricultural labourers, might be benefited.”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech in paragraph 8, it is stated that we are to consider not merely the extremely deplorable condition of the Budget of this year, but also the financial position from 1951-52, which means the actual phenomena that began from 1951-52. It took two full years for us to wake up to the situation and then to find remedial measures. That is the position. Well the story is not merely that. From the time of the post-war economic crisis beginning from 1935, I think in our own country our economy has been undergoing a very deep crisis. The one peculiarity of the Government has been, what was purely and essentially an economic phenomenon, what was really a social phenomenon, was called a communist phenomenon for the police to deal with. When the ills were essentially economic, when the problems were purely economic problems, it was said that they

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were problems for the police and not for the statesmen, because on the other side previously there were bankrupt politicians, whose statesmanship was conspicuous by its absence. The previous statements on Budgets by Mr. Gopala Reddi never failed to mention that the police force has been increased and that he was trying to keep them at vantage positions and at strategic points to hit the Communists, to do this and to do that. Against whom was he waging a war? Against the poor people, against people who were asking for bread, agitating for food. And this was called communist menace. All these were considered to be problems for the police and not for the statesmen. This is somewhat strange. The Hon. the Chief Minister is no stranger. In 1930 he led a big march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam. Then he said that the poor people were suffering from the salt tax. After all I think it was an insignificant question at that time, but still he did take it up because it was a grievance and it became great on account of his taking up that problem. Whether he adopted the G.C.M. method or the L.C.M. method or the H.C.F. method or any other method, still he built up a big movement and became great and ultimately the Governor-General of this country. That was the process by which he became great. Now when the same thing, a change ordained by history, by the course of events, a thing that is actually inevitable—there is no choice in the matter because if you are hungry you must say you are hungry—takes place and you say the same thing, of course Mr. Gopala Reddi and others say that this is a communist menace and the police budget should be increased. What was previously six lakhs of rupees becomes Rs. 72 lakhs for this special Armed Police. That was the way they drew up their budgets. How is it that now the Hon. the Finance Minister comes before us and says that the position is really bad? It is an accumulation from the year 1945 to this day of economic ills. This has become such a great phenomenon and gained such a volume and intensity that to-day it will have to be recognized. There is no escaping the position. There is famine, there is unemployment and these compel attention. It is this worsening of the economic situation that compels attention, that forces the Hon. the Finance Minister to recognize the realities of the situation. These cannot be dismissed as bundling up of grievances and hurled against the Communists. Well, if the Communists, as the Hon. the Chief Minister said, bundled up grievances and hurled them against the Ministry, it is for him to bundle the phenomenon and hurl it on the people and ask them to put up with these burdens. That is what they are doing. There is no difference in our positions. They look at it from one angle and we look at it from the other. In fact we took up the challenge of adult franchise and got votes from adults; we did not go merely to the rich men as in the past to ask for their votes; we went to the tillers, the landless labourers in the cheris and asked them for their votes. They told us a number of their grievances. They are not our own creation. If it was our own creation, I am asking in all seriousness whether the Hon. the Chief Minister created grievances about the salt tax.

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Has he forgotten history? That tax was a trifling thing during the British regime compared to the economic burden that is falling on the small men now. This fact should compel the Hon. the Finance Minister to leave off the hypocrisy of attributing the economic ills to the Communist menace. This is the reality and he has to recognize it. The reality has been pressing itself for attention. In fact, these are incorporated in the Government reports, but they come into the forefront only in 1952-53. Are there not reports made by Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu? There was a fashionable kind of economic theory propagated, that because of rise in prices the agricultural economy would go up and therefore there was nothing to worry about. That was the propaganda. The Government officers evolve economic theories, just as they were cooking up theories to support 1 s. 6 d. ratio as against 1 s. 4 d. We know many of the Government officers are economists, like Bryane and Darling. They had an economic policy of their own. They have been saying that the agricultural industry was getting prosperous on account of the rise in prices. But Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu actually showed that the position of the small holders of land was very bad. A man who had five acres or even up to ten acres was getting only steeped in debt as a result of the war. That is what he said. Later on, a number of other phenomena came to light. I should like to know whether Hon. Ministers actually study the reports of our economists. I have gathered my information mainly from the blue books of the Government. I have not gathered them from Moscow. Let us consider some figures furnished in such reports. Take the Registration department figures. The number of sales effected during the years 1946-47 to 1950-51 are: 1946-47—7,94,245; 1947-48—7,17,969; 1948-49—7,28,219; 1949-50—7,81,113 and 1950-51—8,59,387. The figures in respect of documents presented for registration of mortgages are: 1946-47—3,99,745; 1947-48—3,64,200; 1948-49—3,71,228; 1949-50—3,34,681; 1950-51—3,93,909. The position will be made more clear if one looks at the amounts also. The amounts for those years were 19, 22, 23 26 and 29 crores of rupees, respectively. This is the amount of indebtedness for which people have mortgaged their lands. The actual position to-day is that no money-lender is willing to advance loans on mortgages. Supposing there is a house valued at Rs. 4,000. What the money-lender says is this: 'If I take a mortgage, I will have to go to the Court of law to recover the amount and there you will say so many things. Therefore first of all sell me the property for the loan you want.' That is the position to-day. Therefore, a house worth Rs. 4,000 is taken on a sale deed worth Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. Just see the depreciation in the value of the property. People come and tell us that the values of landed property and house property have increased terribly. The values of landed property and house property have increased for the rich man. For the poor man, if he has to pawn it, if he has to mortgage it, he has to sell it for a song. Therefore, the position is

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extremely distressing. This is also reflected in the figures furnished in the land revenue statistics that you find published every year. The percentage of distraint or attachment notice given for the fasli years from 1356 to 1359 are 7;4, 9;45, 28;52 and 53;10 respectively. From 7;4 per cent, it has gone up to 53;10 per cent. The figures for distraint or attachment notices have also gone up. These are figures from the latest reports which show that our economy is going to rack and ruin. Our Friend, the Hon. the Finance Minister, wakes up now because the veritable 'Kamadenu', the sales tax of which Mr. Gopala Reddi waxed so eloquent, is getting hard hit. And I am sure the Hon. Sri Subramaniam is going to come again with a revised Budget because he has estimated high and there is going to be an appreciable fall in sales tax receipts. It is not so much the wholesalers that are actually paying sales tax, but it is mainly the small man who is paying sales tax. That is the reality we find to-day. The prices have gone down and the volume of sales also has gone down. The offtake of fair price shops is getting reduced because of the great reduction in purchasing power of the people. That is the most distressing phenomenon to-day. What does it indicate? It only shows that unless rice is given gratis the people are not prepared to buy. Even the press has said that. The people do not have the wherewithal to take it for price. The number of beggars and paupers is increasing in this land and it is for these people that the Government have to frame a Budget. They have already presented a Budget, and how are they going to deal with the situation? Of course, for a very long time it paid them and it paid some of the Police officers to get their cousins and sons-in-law recruited to the Police force, as they used to scare the Finance Minister by saying that there was a Communist menace. The real menace was poverty. In fact, it is the increasing poverty, unemployment and fall in production also. From the year 1945 onwards, what is happening is that most of the agricultural labourers are occupying the *banjar* land against all rules. They simply occupy it because necessity dictates that if they are to live at all, they must occupy the *banjar* land and cultivate it. Oh God, it takes a good lot of labour to take up the fallow virgin soil and cultivate it. They are doing it. But the landlords come down and say, 'If you get a piece of land, you won't come for *vetti* (free) labour', and then they complain to the revenue officers. If an agricultural labourer owns half an acre, he will raise some crops on it and will not work on another man's lands. Naturally, the landlords feel that the agricultural labourers should have no land at all because they know that if the labourers own a plot of land they will not go for labour for a song or for *kanji*. The karnams and other revenue officials levy penalty and the result is, if we see the land revenue statistics, that from fasli 1350 to 1359, the enhanced assessment rose from Rs. 2,14,749 to Rs. 6,66,783. Most atrocious and strongest of things are being done. The position to-day is, the poor man is made to pay the penalty because he has to be forced into slavery. I have seen in some districts the penalty is Rs. 58 per acre of land.

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That is the way the Government are trying to solve the big economic problem that confronts us, not merely from to-day but from 1945-46 with a good lot of compound interest. This is just another way by which they are actually solving the problem by making taxes less fiscal and more punitive. In Nellore district the mica trade has dwindled down because of lack of exports. Persons in mica splitting depots are rendered unemployed. Also there was previously export of salt from Krishnapatnam to Kathiawar, Hyderabad and the Ceded districts. It is now the monopoly of Gujarathi merchants with the result that Krishnapatnam salt has absolutely no market now. There were many *bandiwalas* in Krishnapatnam who used to convey salt to various railway stations. To-day they are all unemployed. So also, many of the handloom weavers are unemployed. Most of the handloom cloth that is manufactured in Nellore district is exported, I am told, to Singapore and Pakistan. That export trade has now dried up, with the result that the handloom weavers are now unemployed. Many such unemployed persons go to the forest to gather firewood and they are promptly charged under the Forest Act. They are made to answer the charge before a Court of law. Therefore, Sir, unemployment in this country is becoming a crime. If you see the various reports, you will find that whereas the average fine per person in 1945-46 was Rs. 5-0-2, it was Rs. 12-1-6 in 1949-50, and whereas the amount of fine per case was Rs. 7-7-7 in 1945-46, it was Rs. 10-1-0 in 1949-50. There, Sir, the Government are making the small man bear the entire burden, and the Hon. Sri Subramaniam also says 'You will have to bear this burden'. That is the way in which the Government are administering our State.

"Then, Sir, the Government hospitals were formerly giving medicine free of cost. In my younger days, the Government hospitals were very considerate. There were not a large number of private practitioners at that time and the District Headquarters Hospital and other Government hospitals were earning a big name. If anybody asked 'Who is a good doctor?', the immediate answer was 'the District Medical Officer or the Assistant District Medical Officer.' But what is happening to-day. By the system of charging for medicines, you are creating an unwritten law that there can be no medical relief for the man of small means. It is correct to say that there is no medicine for the small man. What happens is, when the private medical practitioners come into the medical service as honorary surgeons, they take away the patients, who actually go to the hospitals, as their clients. The administration is becoming a business."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I want five minutes more."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"No, the time-limit has been fixed by the Speaker."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In many modern constitutions, e.g., in the Constitution of the Soviet Union, Poland and

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Czechoslovakia, the right to health is put down in the constitutions as a fundamental right just as the right to freedom of speech, and the right to freedom of association are put down in our Constitution as fundamental rights. What is the position here? We do not have that right here. When the British were here, and even at the time of the Justice Party, they were to some extent conceded. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the chair.) But now the unwritten law is there that, unless one is rich, one cannot have medicine. This is the way in which the Government are trying to solve the economic problem. As the time at my disposal is limited, I now conclude and will take up these in detail at the time of the discussion on Demands."

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance. It is no doubt a deficit Budget in consonance with the present financial position of the State. It is indeed a deficit Budget in which the expenditure is mounting up and the revenues are contracting. That is the position for the last two years. There are several schemes to be taken up. It is indeed very difficult for the Government to make up the big deficit in the Budget on the one hand and on the other to take up schemes already under contemplation.

"In regard to proposals for fresh taxation, I observed from the speeches made to-day on the floor of this House, that most of the Members have opposed the proposals for fresh taxation. It is no doubt the reflection of the popular mind to-day that the people are opposed to fresh taxation. Human nature is changing. The people are not to be burdened with heavy taxation. At the same time, the Government cannot be administered and the schemes cannot be taken up without fresh taxation. So far as the taxation proposals are concerned, four fresh taxes are proposed by the Government. The first is a surcharge on land revenue exceeding Rs. 50. I would suggest that this limit may be increased to Rs. 100. In regard to the surcharge on bus fares at the rate of one pie per mile, as my hon. Friend Mr. N. Venkatayya said, the K.L.P. is opposed to this taxation as it affects the poor people. Regarding the increase in sales tax on motor spirit, it is indeed a tax which has to be levied and I would even suggest that it may be increased from Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-8-0 per gallon as it only affects those who own cars and buses. The levy of betterment tax also is good, but it has to be cautiously implemented, because in Rayalaseema which is such a backward area, it will hit the people hard. It will be really a repetition if I now refer to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. My hon. Friend from Madanapalle constituency also spoke about the famine conditions in Chittoor district and it is my duty also to refer to the famine conditions in my district of Aantapur. This type of famine was never witnessed in the history of Rayalaseema. As a matter of fact, several cattle perished and several thousands of people were subjected to starvation. In this connexion, I must congratulate

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the present Government, which assumed office only two months ago, on their having given quick and timely relief to the people. And I am sure my friends from Anantapur will appreciate this point.

“ With regard to the relief works in Anantapur district, I must again say that several lakhs of rupees have been spent by way of opening gruel centres, special repairs to the existing roads to a length of 200 miles, etc. No doubt, some of my friends referred to the applications for takkavi and subsistence loans, which were delayed in their disposal. But the fault is on both sides. So many people, whether they were having property in lands or not, applied for takkavi loans and there was a heavy rush of applications. I do admit that many applications are pending disposal. But the fault is on both sides. That should not be forgotten. 11-30 p.m.

“ I must also congratulate His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa on his having undertaken the tour of Rayalaseema and acquainting himself with the famine conditions of Anantapur district. The visit of the Central Food Minister, Mr. Munshi, had been fruitful. It made the Central Government contribute a greater portion of their revenue for the relief of the distressed. The recent rains, in spite of the relief measures undertaken by the Government, have not improved the position. Flocks of sheep have perished due to the change of weather. The Government should increase the fertility of Rayalaseema by undertaking more irrigation projects. This is the only way to bring in prosperity amongst the people. As a matter of fact, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government, that 50 per cent of cultivable land in Rayalaseema has not yet been brought under the plough. Major projects should be undertaken. Of course, I am glad that the Tungabhadra Project is on the verge of completion. Besides this, we have also got other major projects called to Kumudarathi and Upper Pennar projects. These also remain to be completed. For the Upper Pennar Project which was commenced as long ago as 1949, the Budget provides only Rs. 15 lakhs. This means, it will take a long time to complete that project. As far as the initial expenditure goes, only a small amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allotted to this project. This is not sufficient. Besides, there are several projects that remain to be investigated yet.

“ Minor irrigation projects, which cost less and which can be completed soon, should be immediately undertaken. The present Budget provides only 60 lakhs of rupees for minor irrigation projects for the entire State. This is too inadequate.

“ Regarding Rayalaseema, minor irrigation projects alone can solve the famine problem. The projects could be quickly executed. So far as the tank restoration scheme is concerned, this should be undertaken on a large scale. Taking the present Budget, we find that this scheme is to be implemented only in a few centres. Out of sixty schemes to be undertaken in the whole of the State, only six schemes are going to be undertaken in Rayalaseema. I am not criticizing the Government. As has been already

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observed by some hon. Members, Rayalaseema is most backward and as such more irrigation projects should be undertaken in our parts. If the irrigation facilities of Anantapur district are to be improved, they should be supplemented by the power of electricity. The Budget provides for only Rs. 40 lakhs for Rayalaseema so far as hydro-electric schemes go, whereas they have provided for a capital outlay of Rs. 8 crores for the whole of the State. I request the Government to pay special attention to this factor and increase their allotment to Rayalaseema so far as hydro-electric schemes are concerned.

“ Mr. Speaker, I want to invite the attention of the House to our policy towards Prohibition. I am not going to philosophize. It has been argued by some that the scheme has benefited only a few. Nowadays, Prohibition has become a controversial subject. I do not say that Prohibition should be scrapped. I am only pleading that it should be well implemented. I am not going to criticize this Government because it has assumed power only two and a half months ago. I can remark on this occasion that when a legislation is brought forward it is good to elicit public opinion first. Inasmuch as there is a hue and cry that Prohibition should be scrapped, it is better a committee is appointed to go into the question. I leave it at that.

“ Coming to Education, we find that the Budget provides only 11½ crores of rupees under this head. It is a known fact that elementary education ought to receive the foremost consideration in any scheme of education. So far as we in India are concerned, it is most vital that elementary education should be made compulsory all round in our country, so that illiteracy could be eradicated. If our country could be called a democratic country, it is absolutely essential that our unsophisticated masses are made literate, so that they may not be misled by the slogans of selfish parties. I also request that the grants to local bodies for spreading elementary education should be made more liberally.

“ As far as the medical side is concerned, I need not go on stressing its importance. It is really very essential that in rural areas at least one hospital should be established in each firka or taluk. As a matter of fact, I could even suggest opening up mobile dispensaries to cater to the needs of the villagers then and there on the spot. Our rural folk are subjected to several forms of diseases, and as such it is of fundamental importance that their health should be preserved. I know, as President of a District Board, the difficulty of getting qualified doctors to undertake this work. As far as the indigenous system of medicine is concerned, I should congratulate the Government on having given up the L.I.M. course and substituted a shorter course in its place. This will, to some extent, relieve the dearth of qualified doctors in our State. So far as the maternity and child welfare centres are concerned, the Government have provided in the Budget for the opening up of 39 centres in the State. But it is certainly not sufficient to meet our growing needs. At least one centre should

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be opened in each firka. Coming to the allotment for drainage works in connexion with public health schemes, I find the allotment is very meagre. The sanitary conditions so far as my district particularly is concerned are really very bad. It is, therefore, very essential that they should be improved and Government should allot more funds for the same. As a matter of fact, when the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration, Mr. Sankara Reddi, toured Kadiri taluk in Anantapur district, I impressed on him the urgent necessity for improving the very bad sanitary conditions in that taluk.

“Coming to Agriculture, I need not dilate upon its importance. Eighty-five per cent of our population are depending on agriculture as their main industry. As such, it is of vital importance that the agriculturists should be given every kind of relief possible. I must say that the provision for the same in the Budget is not very much. The tractor cultivation scheme should be extended to every taluk. Each taluk should be supplied with three or four tractors and the charges levied for their use should be reduced. When I talk of agriculture, I should touch upon the food problem and the irrigation facilities that are provided for increasing our food supply. This food problem has been very acute and has been agitating our minds during the last several years. Of course, the failure of monsoon was responsible to some extent for our deficit. With the growing increase in our population, I need not stress the urgency of increasing our rice output. While talking about the increase in our population, I am not advocating any artificial method of birth-control. So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, Government should see to it that we are no longer made to suffer for want of food. Rayalaseema's fertility should be increased by opening up major irrigation projects.

“I should like to congratulate Sri C. Rajagopalachariar on the bold step he has taken in removing the vexatious controls. The removal of controls, that glad news, was received by the masses with joy. I have toured several of the villages situated in my district and adjoining places. I have found that the people have welcomed decontrol. Now that all restrictions have been removed, I hope and sincerely trust that the merchants would co-operate with the Government and make decontrol a success.

“Rayalaseema is rich in mineral resources. As my friend Mr. Venkatappa has just now observed, it is very essential that our mineral resources should be fully exploited. Some people from North India have come to our parts and established small companies, to explore our mineral resources. Gold is found in remote parts of Anantapur district. I sincerely hope that the Government would do everything in their power to exploit the mineral resources of Rayalaseema.

“I should like to congratulate the Central and Provincial Governments on the starting of Community Development Projects.

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It is a step in the right direction and is intended to help the agriculturists to increase their production. Even though several useful schemes were suggested to the Government, I find that all of them have not been included in this Budget. I should like to request the Government on this occasion to consider the salient suggestions made by the Rayalaseema Development Board to increase our irrigation resources.

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a.m.

"I want to make a reference to the Highways department; my friend Mr. Palaniswami Gounder also in his speech made a reference to the Highways department. As everybody knows, the roads are in a very deplorable condition, and in spite of the various representations made by the Chamber of District Boards and by the people, the previous Government could not do anything to remedy the defects."

*SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తయారుచేసినటువంటి బడ్జెట్టులో చాలా ప్రజాసరమైనటువంటి విషయముల గురించి మార్పులు చేయవలసియున్నవి. ముఖ్యముగా, మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు, అక్కడ చేయవలసినటువంటి ఇర్రిగేషన్ స్కీములు, డ్రైనేజ్ స్కీములు చాలా ఉన్నవి. ఉదాహరణకు, ఈ సంవత్సరము పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో రెండవ పంటకు చాలా నష్టము వచ్చినది. ఈ నష్టము రావడానికి కారణము పంటకు కావలసినంత నీరు లేక పోవడమే, అనగా గోదావరిలో ఉన్నటువంటి నీరును చాలి నంత నిలువచేయ లేక పోవడమే. ఇందువల్లనే పంటలు చాలా నష్టమునకున్నాయని అనుభవము కలిగినటువంటిది. కబ్బు, డి. ఆఫీసర్లుగూడా ఒప్పుకొన్నారు. ఎందుచేతనంటే మొట్ట మొదట ఆ డెల్టాలో వేలకొలది ఎకరాల భూమి రెండవ పంటకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండున్నప్పటికి కూడా, ఆవసరము వచ్చినప్పుడు నీళ్లు లేక చాలా లక్షల కొలది బస్తాల ధాన్యము పంట నష్టము అగుచున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరము, అందులో ప్రత్యేకముగా కొంతమంది ఆధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటివారు ఈ విషయములో కలుగజేసుకొని ఆవసరమైనదానికంటే ఎక్కువగా భూములకు నీరు ఇస్తామని వాగ్దానముచేసి, చివరకు ఇవ్వలేక పోవడంవల్ల వేలకొలది ఎకరాల పంట పాడైపోయినది. దీనికి కారణము గోదావరి అనకట్ట క్రింద ఎక్కువ రైతులకు నీరు నిలువచేయలేక పోవడమే. కనుక, ఈ వేలకొలది ఎకరాల పంటను కాపాడి రైతులను ప్రోత్సహించవలసినట్లు, పెంటునే గోదావరి అనకట్ట క్రింద ఇంకా ఎక్కువ రైతులకు నీరు నిలువచేయవలసినటువంటి ఆవసరమున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, ఈ జిల్లాలో మురుగు కాల్వలకు ఎక్కువ డబ్బు శాండ్వైచ్ చేయవలసిన ఆవసరము కూడా యున్నది. అలాంటి లోపమువల్లనే ఈ జిల్లాలో ముదురు 2, 3 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి ఏ కొద్దిపాటి వర్షము వచ్చినప్పటికి ఆ భూములన్ని ముంపులో నిండిపోయి చాలా పంట నష్టమైపోతోంది. ఈ విధంగా ఆ జిల్లాలో చాలా సారవంతమైన భూములు మురుగు కాల్వల సౌకర్యము లేక పోవడంవల్ల చాలా పంట పాడై రైతులు ఎక్కువగా నష్టపడినందున ప్రభుత్వము వారికి తక్కువ అప్పులుకూడా ఇచ్చి రక్షించవలసినవచ్చినది. కనుక రైతులకు ఈలాంటి కష్టనష్టాలు రాకుండా వెంటనే ఆ మురుగు కాల్వలలోని నీరు సక్రమముగా సరియైనటువంటి మార్గం ద్వారా సముద్రములోనికి పోయేటట్లు కాల్వలు ప్రవీణవలసియున్నది. లేకపోయిన, వేలకొలది ఎకరాల పంట నష్టమైపోతూ, రైతులు ఉత్సాహాన్ని కోల్పోయి చివరకు ఆ భూములను విడిచిపోయేటటువంటి పరిస్థితి వస్తుంది. ఉదాహరణకు, సర్పాపురం తాలూకాలో వేలకొలది ఎకరాలబంజరు భూములు పంటకు అను

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మరింతగా ఉన్నటువంటివి మురుగు నీరు పోవడానికి మార్గం లేక పంటకు పనికిరాకుండా పోతున్నవి. ఆ భూములను కాగు చేయాలంటే అనేక కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి మరమ్మత్తు చేయవలసివస్తుంది, లేక వాటికై ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టవలసివస్తుంది. వాటిని కొన్ని వేల రూపాయలతోనే మరమ్మత్తు చేయవచ్చును. ఇంతవట్టుకు చేసినటు లయితే అక్కడ పంటలు పండే పరిస్థితులున్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ మురుగు కాల్వలనుకూడా కాగుచేయడం చాలా అవసరము. నర్సాపురము తాలూకాలో సముద్రపు జిడ్డున సుమారు 70 గ్రామాలు మంచినీళ్ళ నష్టతి కూడా లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. వాటికి కావలసిన కాలువలు త్రవ్వి మంచినీళ్ళ నష్టతే చేయడానికి స్కీములు వేయడము తప్ప క్రియా రూపములో ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ జరుగలేదు. ఆ గ్రామములకు సరియైనటు వంటి రోడ్లుకూడాలేవు. అక్కడవున్నటువంటి మత్స్య పారిశ్రామికాలకు తగిన సౌకర్య ములు లేక చాలా అవధులు వడుతున్నాయి. ఈ మత్స్య వారిపై అనేక రకరకాల పన్నులు విధించారు. అందులో కొన్ని కుటుంబాలు ఆ పన్నులను చెల్లించలేక, అక్కడనుండి వెలిపోవలసినటువంటి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ గ్రామ మత్స్య పారిశ్రామికాలు ఉపయోగించనటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న మావులు గలెలు మొదలైనటు వంటి వాటిమీదకూడా వేసిన పన్నులు భరించలేక వారు చాలా ఇబ్బంది పడుతున్నారు. అటువంటి పన్నులన్ని తొలగించి వారికి కొంత భూమిని ఇచ్చివస్తే వాటిని సాగుచేసు కొని బ్రతుకుతారు. ప్రస్తుతం ఆ భూములను మీద ప్రజానికొనానికి ఇవ్వకుండా, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు ఇస్తూవున్నందువల్ల మీద ప్రజానికము అనేక ఇబ్బందులకు గురి అగుచున్నారు.

“తరువాత ఆర్మూర్ విషయము ఆలోచిద్దాము. ఈ ప్రాంతాల్లో చాలావంది ఈ వృత్తికి సంబంధించినటువంటివారు. ఈ వృత్తినే కలిగివుంటివారు దీనిని నిమేదించి నష్టపోయి కృత్రిమ సాగయిని తయారు చేస్తూ ప్రజానికముయొక్క ఆరోగ్యమును గూడా పాడుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వానికికూడా స్పష్టంగా తెలుసును. కాని ఆ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ సేరాలను చూచి చూడనట్లు, లేక చేతగాకకో వదలివేస్తున్నట్లు ఆందరికి తెలిసినదే. కనుక, అలాంటివారికి ఆ వృత్తిని కల్పించక అనవసరంగా ప్రభుత్వం 18 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయాన్ని కోల్పోవడంపై మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు బడ్జెటులో అనేక రకాల కొత్త పన్నులు సామాన్య ప్రజానికము మీద వేసినారు. ఉదాహరణకు, సర్చార్జి పన్ను ఉన్నది ఇది సుమారు 50 రూపాయలకు పైగా చెల్లించేటటువంటి వేద రైతుల మీద అనగా డెల్టా నిరియూలో సుమారు 5, 6 ఎకరాల భూమిగల వేద రైతుల మీద వడుతున్నాయి. అక్కడ ఉన్న టువంటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి చూస్తే ఇది న్యాయముకాదని స్పష్టంగా తెలుస్తుంది. అయిన, ఆరు ఎకరాలు కలిగినటువంటి ఆసామి నెలకు వంద రూపాయలు టిడాయము గూడా లేకుండా ఉంటాడు. అటువంటివారిమీద ఈ సర్చార్జి పన్ను వేయడం చాలా అన్యాయము. కనుక పన్నులు పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద అనగా సుమారు వంద రూపాయలు అంతకుపైన పన్నులు చెల్లించేటటువంటివారిపై వేయడం న్యాయంగా ఉంటుందిగాని ఈ మీద రైతులమీద వేయకూడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“బెటరెంటు ట్యాక్సు అనేది మరొక అన్యాయమైన పన్నుగా యున్నది. భూము ల్పై ఈ పన్ను విధించవలసినటువంటి సమయం ఇది కాదు. భూములకు, వాటికి కావ లసినటువంటి నీటి సదుపాయాలు చేసిన తరువాత, ఆ నీటి సౌకర్యములనుబట్టి ఆయా పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి అప్పుడు ఎకరానికి 25 లేక 30 రూపాయలు వెయ్యడం ఖర్చు. ఇప్పుడు ఆ భూములను సాగులోకి తీసుకురావడానికి వెయ్యి, 15 వందలు ఖర్చు

[Sri B. Lakshminaras Raju] [5th July 1952]

சேய்வலசி ஊங்குமி. ఈ పన్నులు కూడా చెల్లించవలసివస్తే, ఆ భూములను వடలు కొనే హక్కు ఇవ్వకూడా విருదుతుంది, సముద్రం ఒడ్డున ఉండే భూములకు నీటి సదుపాయములనుచేసి, వాటిని ఫలవంతము చేయడానికి సుமారు 7, 8 సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంది : అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ బెటర్మెంటు టాక్సు ఇప్పుడు వేయటం అంటే ఇది చాలా అసంధర్భంగా ఉంటుంది. కనుక దీనిని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించవలసి యుంటుంది.

“తరువాత బస్సు చార్జీలు గురించి ఆలోచిస్తే, ఇదివరకే సామాన్యపు మీద ప్రజానీకము బస్సు చార్జీ ఇప్పుడో లేనటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఉంటే, ప్రభుత్వం బడ్జెటును సవరించుకొనే నిమిత్తం ఈలాంటి అనేకరకాల పన్నులు వేయడమనేది చాలా అన్యాయం. మరొక విషయమేమనగా, ఉభయ గోదావరి, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలలో ఒక రకమైనటువంటి భూములున్నవి. అవి మామూలు పల్లపు యినాములు. డెల్టా రాక పూర్వము ఆ భూములకు ఎకరాకు ఒక రూపాయ, పెండ్లెండు అణలకు మించకుండా పన్ను ఉంటున్నది వాటికి వాటర్ టాక్సుకూడా లేకుండా చేశారు. కనుక వాటిపైనకూడా వాటి సరిహద్దు లోనే ఉన్నటువంటి అధిక పన్నులు విధించబడిన జరాాయిరి భూములతోపాటు, పన్నులు వేసి ఆ విధముగా బడ్జెటు లోపములను సులభముగా సవరించుకోవచ్చునను కొంటాను. అంతేగాని మీద ప్రజానీకముపైన అనేక రకాల పన్నులు విధించడం న్యాయం కాదు. మా ప్రాంతములో నూటికి 80 మంది సామాన్య ప్రజల మీద ఇప్పుడు కొత్తగా వేసిన పన్నులు పడుతున్నాయి. కనుక, పన్నులు ఈమదిరి విధించకుండా వారివారి ఆదాయాన్ని బట్టి పన్నులు విధించినట్లైన, అనేక రేట్లు ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం ప్రభుత్వానికి లభిస్తుంది. ఆ ఆదాయమును వినియోగించుకొని అవసరమైనటువంటి పనులు చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి అవకాశముంటుంది. అంతేగాని ఈలాంటి చిన్న చిన్న విషయాలలోకూడా ఈమదిరి మీద ప్రజల మీద పన్నులు వేయడం చాలా అన్యాయము. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాల్ని స్పష్టముగా ఆలోచించిన తరువాత రైతులమీద పన్నులు లేకుండా, సామాన్య ప్రజల ధరించలేనటువంటి పన్నులు వారిమీద పడకుండా చేస్తారని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ ఇంచటికో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI P. G. KARUTHURAMAN :—“కనం తలైవర్ అవరకణై! ఇప్పోతా నమతా శరక్కారాల్ సమర్పిక్కప్పట్టిరుక్కుంబడియాయ ఇంత వరవు శెలవు తిడ్డத்தை శరక్కారుణ్డయ కడ్డి అంకత్తిణ్ణి! ణ్ణెన్ఱ ముణైయిల్ నాన్ శూతరీక్క మున్ఱ వరవిల్లై. శూత్రుల్ ఇంత వరవు శెలవు తిడ్డத்தில் కణ్ణెన్ఱ వీణ్ణయిల్లో కణ్ణెన్ఱ కణ్ణెన్ఱ నేరణ్ఱ, తిరణ్ఱ, తక్కి శూక్కియవై కణ్ణెన్ఱ కొణ్ణెన్ఱ నాన్ ఇతై మణ్ణెన్ఱవరమొక శూతరీక్క కడమెంట్ పట్టిరుక్కిరెన్. అతావత ఇంత వరవు శెలవు తిడ్డத்தில் ఇంత శరక్కార్ కెయిణ్ణెన్ఱకుంబే ముణై పొత్తా ఇణ్ణెన్ఱకుంబే నణ్ణెన్ఱ కరత్తిల్ కొణ్ణెన్ఱతాడవై, పెర్రుంబాణ్ణెన్ఱయణ్ణెన్ఱ తేళ మక్కిణ్ణి నలన్ఱెన్ఱ పొత్తాట్ట పడయిణ్ణెన్ఱ కొణ్ణెన్ఱతాడవై కణ్ణెన్ఱకుంబే. ఇంత శడ్డపై అంకత్తిణ్ణెన్ఱ వరువుతర్కు మున్ఱై శుమార్ పలకాలయొకవై వివశాయత్ తొత్తిలిల్ శుంట్టెన్ఱ వరత్తిరుక్కుంబే కుంబత్తిల్ పిరన్ఱ, పిరన్ఱ కల్లొగియిల్ పుత్తెన్ఱ పట్టం పెర్రు అతై పరంపరై వివశాయత్తై నల్ల ముణైయిల్, నణ్ణెన్ఱ ముణైయిల్ అతికమాన్ఱ ఊరత్తియెన్ఱ పెర్రుక్కుంబే ముణైయిల్ వివశాయత్ తొత్తిలిల్ శుంట్టెన్ఱ ఇన్ఱువరై వివశాయత్తిల్ శుంట్టెన్ఱ కొణ్ణెన్ఱ వరుక్కిరెన్. శూత్రుల్ అంత అణ్ణెన్ఱవరత్తైకొణ్ణెన్ఱ నాన్ ఇప్పోతా ఇన్ఱైకే పేళ మున్ఱ వరత్తిరుక్కిరెన్. వివశాయత్తిల్ శుంట్టెన్ఱ కుణ్ణెన్ఱ తిల్లత్తిల్ అతికమాన్ఱ ఊరత్తి శెయ్యక్కడియ న్ణెన్ఱ ఊరత్తిల్ వీడ్డల్ నమ్ నాట్టిణ్ణెన్ఱ కణ్ణెన్ఱ ణ్ణెన్ఱ న్ణెన్ఱ. ణ్ణెన్ఱ నాట్టిణ్ణెన్ఱ శరక్కార్ ఊరత్తియెన్ఱ ముక్కియమాన్ఱ కారణం, అంత నాట్టి మక్కిణ్ణెన్ఱ ణ్ణెన్ఱకుంబే ణ్ణెన్ఱ, ఊడ, ఇర్రుప్పిమ్ ఇమ్మణ్ణెన్ఱయిమ్ కొణ్ణెన్ఱ పత్తకాకత్తాన్. ఇంత మున్ఱుక్కుంబే ఊరత్తియెన్ఱ అణ్ణెన్ఱ పత్తకాకత్తాన్

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இங்கும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையில் விவசாயம் சிறந்த முறையில் நடந்தால் தான் உணவுக்கும், உடைக்கும் கஷ்டமில்லாமல் மக்கள் வராமலாம். அதற்காகப் பல திட்டங்களும் இங்கே இருக்கின்றன. குறிப்பாக விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உண்மையான உத்தரவாதம் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் காணப்படுகிறதா என்பதே இப்போது பிரச்சனை. அந்த முறையில் நோக்கும் காலத்தில் விவசாய இலாகா அடிப்படையில் நான்கு கோடி ரூபாய்கள் இருந்தாலும் கூட, அதற்கு ஆதரவான, அதாவது நீர் பாசன வசதிகளுக்காக எட்டு கோடி ரூபாயும், மின்சார வசதிக்காக எட்டு கோடி ரூபாயும், பாக்கியிருக்கும்படியான கால்நடை இலாக்காவுக்களுக்கான தொகை எல்லாம் சேர்த்துத்தான் இதில் மதிப்பிடவேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய அடிப்படையான கருத்து. ஆகவே அந்த முறையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஒப்பற்ற முறையில் விவசாயத்திற்கு உதவக்கூடிய வகையில் முடியும் தருணத்திலிருக்கும் கீழ் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்படும் நிலையிலிருக்கும் தொகுதியிலிருந்து நான் வந்திருக்கிறேன் என்று பெருமையோடு சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த கீழ் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு முடியும் தருணத்திலிருக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்தாலும், அது சமூக அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்களோடு அணைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டும் எங்கள் தொகுதி மக்கள் மிகவும் சந்தோஷத்துடன் உங்கள் காரியங்களை வரவேற்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதோடு விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் உதவி செய்யக்கூடியவகையில் மின்சார உதவியையும், அதற்கு வேண்டிய விவசாயத்திற்கு அடிப்படையான ஒரு உதவியையும் நீங்கள் காலங்காலத்தில் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சரியான சமயங்களில் அவைகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் விவசாயம் நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய வசதியாக இருக்கும்.

“மற்றபடி இப்போது என்ன சொல்லப்படுகிறதென்றால் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் பயிர் செய்பவர்கள் நிலச்சவாந்தாரர்களால் அவர்கள் உழுது பயிர் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுகிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் நிலச்சீர்த்திருத்தங்களுக்கு எதிராக இவைகள் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது மிகவும் உண்மையில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் விவசாயிகளைப் பல ரகங்களாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். அதாவது (1) தங்களையே நிலம் எங்கேயிருக்கிறதென்றுகூட தெரியாமல் வேறு வேலையிலே வெளியூரில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலக்காரர்கள் ஒரு ரகம். (2) தங்களுடைய நிலங்களில் ஒரு பகுதியை சொந்த சாகுபடியிலும் மற்றதை குத்தகைக்கும் விட்டுவிட்டு இருப்பவர்கள் ஒரு சாரார். (3) சொந்த சாகுபடியையே நம்பியிருக்கக் கூடிய சொந்த நிலங்கள் உள்ள விவசாயிகள் ஒரு சாரார். (4) இன்னொரு பகுதி சொந்த சாகுபடியும் செய்துகொண்டு குத்தகைக்கும் நிலத்தை வாங்கிவைத்துக்கொண்டு பாடுபடுபவர்கள். (5) நிலம் சொந்தமாக கொஞ்சம்கூட இல்லாமலேயே எல்லா நிலங்களையும் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பாடுபட்டு உழைப்பவர்கள் ஒரு சாரார். (6) கடைசியில் குத்தகைக்கோ, சொந்தமாகவோ நிலத்தை தானே உழுது பயிரிடாமல், மற்றவர்களின் நிலத்தில் அன்றாட கூலிக்காக உழைக்கும் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளிகள் ஒரு சாரார். இப்படியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய 6 பிரிவுகள் விவசாயத் தொழிலாளிகளிடையே இப்போது பொதுவாகப் போடப்படும் சரிசாரஜ் யாரை அதிகமாக பாதிக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் கவனித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்போது போட் உத்தேசித்திருக்கும் நில வரியினால் நான் சொந்த முறையில் அதிகம் பாதிக்கப்படுவதை இருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த சரிசாரஜ் கொள்கையை நான் வரவேற்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறேன். இது யாரை வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கிறதென்றால் நான் மேலேகுறிப்பிட்ட 6 பகுதி விவசாயிகளில் இரண்டே இரண்டு பகுதியினரை மாத்திரம்தான் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கிறது. பாக்கியுள்ள 4 பகுதி விவசாய மக்களை இது பாதிக்கவேயில்லை. குத்தகைக்கு சாகுபடி செய்கிற வர்க்கையோ, சொந்தமான சொற்ப நிலத்தை சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டு பாக்கியை குத்தகைக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு உழைப்பவர்களையோ, நிலமில்லாத விவசாயத் தொழிலாளிகளையோ, சொந்தமான சாகுபடி மாத்திரம் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பவர்களையோ இது வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்காது. ஆனால் நிலமே இன்னதென்று தெரியாத நிறைய நிலத்தை வாங்கிப் போட்டுவிட்டு

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இருப்பவர்களை இது அதிகமாக பாதிக்கும். அதனாலும் பரவாயில்லை. அவர்கள் இந்த விவசாயத்தையே நம்பியிருப்பதில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி நாம் கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் தேர்தல் பிரச்சாரம் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த காலத்தில் எதிர்க்கட்சியாளர்கள் என்ன பிரச்சாரம் செய்தார்கள் என்றால், ‘என்னை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து நீங்கள் அனுப்பினீர்களேயானால் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் எல்லா வரியையும் எடுத்துவிடுவோம். மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்து விடுவோம்,’ என்று. நாங்கள் அப்போது அவர்களுக்கு எதிராகப் பிரச்சாரம் செய்தது என்னவென்றால், பூமிக்கு உரம் போடாமல் நாங்கள் விவசாயம் செய்து அதிக உற்பத்தியைச் செய்துவிடுவோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு யாராவது முன் வருவார்களேயானால் நாங்கள் எந்த வரியையும் வாங்காமல் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு உத்தரவாதம் அளிக்கிறோம், என்று அன்றே சொல்லி வந்தோம். விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தெரியும் உரம் இல்லாமல் அதிக உற்பத்தியைச் செய்யமுடியாது என்று. அதைப் போலவே வரி இல்லாமல் சர்க்காரை நடத்த முடியாது என்பதும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இப்போது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டங்களை உண்மை விவசாயிகள் எல்லோரும் வரவேற்பார்கள். விவசாயியாக இல்லாத ஒருவன் தான் அதை எதிர்ப்பான். போடும் வரி நியாயமானது தானா என்பதை ஆராய்ந்து நியாயமான வரிகளை எந்த உண்மை விவசாயியும் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று ஒரு நாளும் சொல்லமாட்டான் என்பது எனது தாய்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

“இப்போது இந்த சர்சார்ஜ் 50 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல்தான் வசூலிக்கப் படுகிறது. அது மிகவும் நியாயம். சேர, சோழ, பாண்டியன் காலத்திலேயே விளையக்கூடிய தானியத்தில் 4-ல் ஒரு பங்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வரியாக அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நமது அரசாங்கம் வேண்டுமென்றே வருமான வரி போட்டால் எல்லோரும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று நினைத்து இப்பொழுது பொது மக்களுக்கு சிரமம் இல்லாமல் லாபம் அதிகமுள்ள ஒரு பகுதியினருக்கே இப்போது வரி விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அனைவருக்கும் அல்ல. சுதந்திர இந்தியாவில் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்கள் பல இருப்பதால், போடப்பட்ட திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டியிருப்பதால் புதிய புதிய திட்டங்களை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருப்பதின் காரணமாக இந்த வரி போடவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு இதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்று மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாய உற்பத்தியைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. உண்மையில் விவசாயத்தில் நேரிடையாக ஈடுபட்டு, உண்மையில் குறைந்த நிலத்தில் அதிகமான உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே எண்ணத்தோடு நிலத்தில் எல்லோரும் பாடுபட்டால் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரித்து, அதனால் உணவுப் பிரச்சினையை நிரந்தரமாக தீர்க்க முடியுமே தவிர வெறும் வாய் அளவிலே மேடையில் காரசாரமாக பிரச்சங்கம் செய்து விடுவதானோ, அல்லது சட்டசபைக்குள்ளே வந்து எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் கூச்சல் போட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பதாலோ ஒரு நாளும் சாதிக்க முடியாது.

“பத்து வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பே என் கல்லூரிப் படிப்பை விட்டு, விவசாயத்திலே ஈடுபட்டு என்னுடைய சொந்த முயற்சியால் அதிகமான உற்பத்தியை குறைந்த நிலத்திலே செய்து காட்டியிருக்கிறேன். அதைத் தான் நான் இப்போது உங்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா சாதனங்களையும் இப்போது இருக்கும்படியான நமது சர்க்கார், நமது சுதந்திர சர்க்கார் செய்யுமென்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“விவசாயத்தில் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்திபெருக்குக்கு இது வரையில் செய்து வந்த காரியங்கள் சரியாக செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி என்றால் அது இரண்டு விதப்படும். அதாவது ஏற்கனவே விவசாயத்தில் இருக்கும் விவசாயிகளைக் அதிகப்படுத்துவதும், ஏற்கனவே விவசாயத்தில் இருக்கும் பூமியில் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான உணவை விவசாயத்தினால் அதிகப் படுத்துவதும், மற்றொன்று

5th July 1952] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

காலாகாலத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய சரியான உரங்களை அதற்குப் போட்டு விவசாயத்தை சரியான முறையில் செய்வது. இந்த இரண்டு வகைகளையும் அனுசரித்து வந்தால் அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தியை செய்யலாம். உதாரணமாக எந்த பூமிக்கும் முக்கியமான உரமானது எலும்புத்தூள். இந்த முக்கியமான உரம் இப்பொழுது பத்தாயிரம் டன் கணக்கில் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதியாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் அவைகள் ஏற்றுமதியாகி அவை இந்நாட்டிற்கு வேறு வகைகளில் வருகின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதி இதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தி விவசாயத்திற்கு இந்த எலும்புத்தூள் உரம் அவசியமென்று சொல்லி அதை மக்களுக்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். சுமார் 200 ராத்தல் எலும்புத்தூள் உரத்தை நஞ்சை பூமிக்குப் போட்டால் 500 ராத்தல் தானியம் நமக்கு அதிகமாக கிடைக்கிறது. நல்ல சத்தும் நமக்கு அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அத்துடன் விடமின் 'பி' சத்தும் சுண்ணாம்பும் கூறவாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வது இல்லாமல் நியூப்ரிஷன் வால்யூ கூட அதிகமாக ஏற்படுகிறது. அத்துடன் இப்பொழுது தானியங்கள் இயந்திரத்தில் குத்துவதால் நூறுக்கு 60 சத விசைத் தான். சத்து கிடைக்கிறது. அதையே நாம் கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியாக உபயோகித்தால் நூறுக்கு 72 சத விசைத் தத்துள்ள அரிசி கிடைக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது மில்கனில் குத்துவதால் ஏற்படும் 10 சத விசைத் துறைபாடுகளும் நீங்கிவிடும். இந்த விஷயத்தையும் பிரசாரம் செய்து உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த முறையை நாம் அனுசரித்தால் ஒரு வருஷத்திலேயே இந்த உணவு தட்டை சரிக்கட்டி விடலாம் என்பதை உறுதியுடனும் நம்பிக்கையுடனும் இந்த சட்ட சபையில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள நான் முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது விவசாயம் என்ற முறையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் பாசன் வசதியும் இந்த சர்க்காரால் செய்யக் கூடிய எவ்வளவோ நீர்ப்பாசன் தட்டங்களும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எவ்வளவோ பின்சார வசதிகளும் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. உணவு உற்பத்திற்கு விவசாயத் தொழில் முக்கியமானது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் பிரதானம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயத்திற்கு இன்னுமொரு முக்கியமான சாதனம் கால் நடைகள். இந்தக் கால் நடைகளால் நாம் இரண்டு வகைகளில் பிரயோசனம் அடைகிறோம். இந்த கிராம மாடுகளையும் கால் நடைகளையும் நாம் மறக்க முடியாது. இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு அவைகள்தான் முக்கிய காரணமாக இருக்கின்றன. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பசு மாடுகள் நமக்கு பால் கொடுப்பதைத் தவிர அதனால் கிடைக்கும் மற்ற செனகர்யங்களை மறந்து விடுகிறோம். கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது கால் நடைகள் மிகவும் சீர்திருந்து கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகள் இன்னும் அதிக ஜீவதரமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றன என்று கூட சொல்லலாம். கிராமங்களில் பண்ணைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி பால் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்த மிகவும் நல்லதான் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நம்மிடமிருந்து பாஸ்தான் பிரிந்து போனதால் நமக்கு நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கும்படியான சிந்து, கிர்தாபாக்ஸ், சாகிவால் மாடுகள் போய்விட்டன. இப்பொழுது நமக்குத் தேவையான பாலு விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு நம் தேசத்தில் நல்ல மாடு இனங்கள் இல்லை. நம்முடைய பெரியோர்கள் மாட்டை கடவுளாக பாவித்து விஸ்வாசமாக பூஜை செய்து கடவுள் என்று காப்பாற்றி வந்தார்கள். கடவுள் இல்லை என்று சொல்லக் கூடாது. கடவுள் என்றால் என்ன? நமக்கு உணவு கொடுத்தாலும் இன்னும் நமக்கு வேண்டியதைக் கொடுத்தாலும் தான் கடவுள் என்று பெயர். அதைப் போலவே மாடுகள் நமக்கு உணவு சத்துள்ள பால் கொடுக்கிறது. உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய உரம் கொடுக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அதை நாம் கடவுள் என்று புஜிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகையினால் தான் நாம் அதைக் காமதேனு என்றும் புஜித்து வருகிறோம். மாடுகளை புஜித்து வந்தால் உண்மை விவசாயத்தை அறியக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும். ஆசுவே கிராமங்களில் நாம் ஆடு மாடுகளை எவ்வளவு அதிகமாக பராமரிக்கிறோமோ அதைப் போலவே அவைகளும் நமக்கு அதிகமான பால் கொடுக்கும்.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [5th July 1952]

“நம் தேசத்தின் கல்வியை நாம் மிகவும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கல்விக்கு பத்துக் கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தாலும்கூட நம் தேசத்திற்கு அடிப் படையான இந்த விவசாய தொழிலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கு இந்தக் கல்வி பிரயோசனப் படுகிறது என்பது கவனிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். இப் பொழுது இருக்கும் கல்வி சர்க்கார் காரியாலயங்களில் உத்யோகம் பார்ப்பதற்கும் விண்ணப்பங்கள் போடுவதற்கும் எழுதுவதற்கும் தான் பிரயோஜனப் படுகின்றன. விவசாய முறையை அனுஷ்டிக்கக் கூடிய கல்வியை அமைக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டில் நூறுக்கு எண்பதுக்குமேல் இருக்கும் விவசாயப் பிள்ளைகள் விவசாய மக்கள் விவசாயத்தை சிறந்த முறையில், நவீன முறையில் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு கல்வி வசதியை அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்தால்தான் தேசத்தில் விவசாயம் சிறந்து விவசாயிகள் சிறந்த முறையில் விவசாயத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு பயன்படும் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதி ஆறு பிரிக்காக்கள் கொண்டு. அங்கே பல இடங்களில் பல ரகங்கள் உள்ள ஜனங்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். சில பிரிக்காக்களைக் கவனிப்பார் இல்லை. மலை பிரிக்காவாகிய தாளவாடியில் பத்தாயிரம் வாக்காளர்கள் இருந்தாலும் ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது, தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது, சுகாதார வசதி கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது வரப் போகும் லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தால் ஒரு பகுதி மக்கள் பயன்பெறுகிறார்கள். மற்றும் நம்பியூர், புஞ்சை புனியம்பட்டி, தேவூர், வாணிப்புத்தூர் பிரிக்காக்கள் முதலிய இடங்களில் மிகவும் அத்யாவசியமானது மின்சார வசதி. அந்த இடங்களுக்கு மின்சார வசதி செய்துகொடுத்து குடிசைத் தொழில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு இந்த விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய உரம், பம்பு வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இப் பொழுது கம்யூனிட்டி புராஜக்ட் சமூக அபிவிருத்தி திட்டங்களை அந்தத் தொகுதியில் நடத்த எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுமின்றி சர்க்காருக்கு ஏன் நன்றியைச் செலுத்துகிறேன். திட்டங்களை எடுத்து, சிறந்த முறையில், நவீன முறையில் எடுத்து வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்தினால் நமது தேசத்தில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் படியான நெருக்கடி நிலைமையை உடனே தீர்ந்து விடும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் வருவதற்கு முன்னால் பணக்கார ஒரு பகுதியினர் குத்தகைக்காரர்களையும் விவசாயிகளையும் வெளியேற்றி விடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி இல்லை. அவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது என்று திடமாக கூற முடியாது. பல காரணத்தால் விவசாயிகள் வெளியே போயிருக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுக்கும் படியான நிலைமையில் அவர்களை வெளியேற்றவில்லை. கிராமத்தில் இருந்து கிராமத்தில் பழகி இருக்கும்படியான பிராசுதார்கள் ஜனங்களுடைய நல்லெண்ணத்தையும் அன்பையும் பெறவேண்டும். மனக்கசப்பு ஏற்பட்டால் கிராமத்தில் யாரும் வாழ முடியாது. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது மிகவும் அத்யாவசியமான இந்த விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமான பிரதானம் கொடுத்து மிகவும் சிறந்த திட்டங்களை புகுத்தி அதை நேர்மையான முறையில், தகுந்த முறையில், சிறந்த முறையில் தயாரித்த நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் என்னுடைய மனப்பூர்வமான நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதுடன்

‘வேலன்று வென்றி தருவது மன்னவன்
கோலுது உங்கோடா தெனின்.’

12-15 p.m. என்று நாயனார் சொல்லியது போல் அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மன்னவன் கோல் திறமையான அரசாங்கம் நடந்தால் ராஜ்யத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற முடியும். ஆகவே சர்க்காரை நியாயமான முறையிலும் திறமையான முறையிலும் வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்துவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து என்னுடைய சிறுரையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on this occasion to speak on the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister. The presentation of the Budget was preceded by a speech from the Finance Minister and that speech has been printed and circulated to the Members of the House. If one cares

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to look into the speech, one will find that it begins with a sad note to the effect that at the time the Budget was framed, certain things were not thought of, but that unexpected subsequent events made it necessary for the Finance Minister to present a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 3½ crores. It also says that the Budget was originally framed for the first four months, but that later on it was revised and it has now been brought before the House. It says there is likely to be a deficit to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores. The Finance Minister gives in his speech the various reasons for his presenting this deficit Budget, the most important of them being adverse seasonal conditions, slump in trade and industry, the Rayalaseema famine, etc. The Finance Minister has also made some proposals for fresh taxation to cover this deficit, viz., a surcharge on land revenue, a surcharge on bus fares and an increase in the sales-tax on petrol.

“ Taking the surcharge on land revenue first, it is stated that ryots paying Rs. 50 as land revenue should pay a certain surcharge, and for those who pay more there will be a sliding scale. I may submit to the House that even the Land Revenue Reforms Committee that was set up by the previous Government some time back recommended that the exemption limit should be fixed at Rs. 150. I do not know why this Government cannot implement that recommendation and why they have fixed the limit at Rs. 50 at random. As we all know, at the time of the last elections, we were promising to the people that no fresh taxation would be suggested by any of the parties, whether the Congress Party or any other party, and nobody ever suggested that fresh taxation would be introduced in the Assembly. Unfortunately, however, we are now faced even at the very outset, with these taxation proposals suggested by the Finance Minister. He has no doubt his own reasons for his proposals; but are we to approve his proposals *in toto*, or are we to approve it to a certain extent, or are we to disapprove it totally? That is the question before the House at present. I for one am of opinion that all these taxes will ultimately have to be borne only by the poor people, the labourers, in some form or other. When the sales tax was first introduced, it was said that it was a tax intended to be borne only by the merchants; but in practice and by subsequent events, we all know that the tax is not really paid by the merchants, but paid by the poor consumers, the poor classes. Similarly, it is now said that this tax on land is only in the case of those who pay more than Rs. 50 as revenue, but my humble submission is that ultimately this tax will have to be paid only by the labourers, the poor peasants. In regard to the bus fare also, it cannot be a tax on the bus-owners, it is a tax on the bus-travelling public. Again, the petrol tax also will have to be ultimately borne by the poor labourers in one form or another. Therefore, the House will have to seriously think before accepting these proposals. When the Finance Minister first thought of making these taxation proposals,

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I am sure he would have thought of alternative remedies for covering the deficit. I submit he need not have worried about covering the deficit, because in West Bengal, they have left uncovered a deficit of Rs. 5½ crores without resorting to any new taxation. We could certainly do the same thing here, because after all, the deficit is a temporary one. If we have normal seasonal conditions, I am quite sure in the course of a year or two, the deficit will automatically be wiped out. We need not therefore unnecessarily launch on the imposition of new taxes as proposed by the Finance Minister. He says: 'If you do not accede to these new taxes, we will either have to give up our major projects, or we will have to retrench on some of the items which need special attention and which are intended for the benefit of the public.' This looks like being between the devil and the deep sea,—whoever be the devil and whoever be the deep sea. I am certain that if only the Finance Minister makes up his mind, he will be able to give us an alternative proposal. I submit that an alternative proposal would be to scrape the prohibition policy which is not at all wanted by the people. No doubt it is morally good, but it is not wanted by the people. By this prohibition policy the Government are losing to the extent of Rs. 17 to Rs. 20 crores every year. This policy which is not wanted by the people is the main factor in keeping our State in a perpetual state of bankruptcy. As I said, if only he makes up his mind in consultation with the Chief Minister, to scrape that policy we can wipe away all deficits for some years to come, and we can also put by something in the reserve which I understand has now been greatly depleted. I, therefore, appeal that instead of imposing fresh taxation, the Hon. the Finance Minister may scrape the Prohibition Act and thus save a lot of money for the State.

“Taking the first of these proposals, viz., a surcharge on land revenue, the very definition of the word ‘pattadar’ is likely to involve us in a lot of legal difficulties. The definition should be amended. I may submit to the House that there are cases where even though the family is divided, the patta continues in the name of the eldest member or the manager of the family; and in such cases, how will you find out who is liable to pay and who is in possession of the property? So, all these things will have to be decided by a court of law. Again, as I said, the exemption limit is fixed at Rs. 50. One hon. Member told the House that this surcharge will hit only a very few people, but I am not quite sure of the accuracy of that statement. Conditions differ in different districts. In our district of South Arcot for instance, and also in North Arcot, which you all know are groundnut areas, we have to depend on rain. A man may have 100 or 200 acres of land with no outturn at all unless the seasonal conditions are all right. At the same time, there are some districts like Tanjore for instance, where you have plenty of wet lands which do not entirely depend on seasonal conditions but depend on irrigation sources which are perennial. Perhaps it is such areas that can pay the proposed additional tax. So far as we who have to depend mainly on seasonal conditions are concerned, we

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may not be able to bear this additional taxation. Already we are overtaxed and there is no denial of it. The Chief Minister has stated that even in the case of a donkey, it can bear burden only up to a limit and if you put more burden on it, it will collapse. I submit we are already overtaxed; therefore, there is no use saying that only a few people will be hit. These taxes will somehow or other and in some way or other hit the poor people. Take for instance the bus-fare. The Government say that they will receive an income of Rs. 2 crores per year by increasing the rate from six to seven pies. I do not know how the Government have arrived at Rs. 2 crores as the probable income. The collection of this tax will involve a lot of difficulties. We all know how the bus-owners collect the fares from the travelling public; there is no limit to their doing it; there is no control over them and there is no possibility of checking the bus-fares they levy from the passengers. You may say it is 7 pies per mile, but they may collect 9 pies, and you cannot get proper accounts from them. How can you check them? We all know that in the case of the sales tax and income-tax, every merchant keeps four or five different accounts, one for himself, one for the sales tax officer, a third for the Income-tax department, a fourth for the company, etc. When even big people and big companies do such things, I do not know how the Government can think of collecting this additional tax from the bus owners who are not under the control of the Government or any other agency. Even if the Government appoint some people for collecting this revenue, I am not quite sure they will get the revenue that they anticipate.

“ In regard to these taxation proposals, it is ultimately the poor man, the labourer, the passenger who pays the tax. Thirdly, even in regard to the petrol tax, the petrol is sold to the consumer—the bus-owner—and he charges the passenger for the petrol tax he has to pay to the Government. Therefore, even the petrol tax, is ultimately paid by the labourer. Therefore, all these taxation proposals hit only the poor. I think the Hon. Minister will take my alternative suggestion of scrapping Prohibition, and drop all these taxation proposals. 12-30 p.m.

“ Coming, Sir, to the Budget proper, I find there are the National Plan, Community Projects and all that. Under the National Plan I find a number of projects have been mentioned. For instance, the Tungabhadra Project, the Malampuzha Project, the Bhavani project and other projects. But, all these projects are of absolutely no use to us people living from Madras up to Madurai, because these districts are not covered by any of these projects. And the one project that is said to benefit South Arcot, namely the Krishna-Pennar project, is not at all mentioned anywhere in the Budget. I do not know whether it has been shelved. I heard some hon. Members and others making mention of it sometime ago, but I do not know whether it has been shelved. Not even one project which is intended to benefit the South Arcot district is mentioned in this Budget. Therefore, I submit to the Government, to make a special note of it and see that the Krishna-Pennar Project

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is also taken up, so that the South Arcot, Chingleput and other districts may have the benefit of irrigation schemes; otherwise we cannot think of any major project for irrigation. People in South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput are poor people and they have only small holdings, and the only mode of irrigation for them is through minor irrigation sources. But, I find there is absolutely no concession or extra provision made for the improvement of even these minor irrigation schemes. Even under the Grow More Food schemes it was said minor irrigation projects would be very useful to the poor ryots who are absolutely depending upon seasonal conditions. But, I find no mention made in the Budget regarding this or even any extra provision for it.

“Then, Sir, all of us know that owing to drought conditions during the last five years, every man, the rich and the poor, from the capitalist down to the agriculturist, has been hit hard and there is no denial of that fact. I may also say that in the matter of living conditions, the poor man is more hit than the capitalists or the rich people. In spite of all these things, what a labourer, or an agriculturist or a poor man wants is education to his children. I find that the allotment under education is very poor and I therefore request the Government to think of allotting some more amount for education.

“So far as the Non-gazetted Officers are concerned, I wish to put in one word. The concession shown to them is not at all adequate, because it can only benefit very few of them. To some of the backward classes, it may not be useful at all, because the backward class people in service are already getting that concession under the Grant-in-Aid Code. Therefore, Sir, simply saying that a concession is given to the N.G.Os. is not enough. Some more provision should be made to meet their demand at least half-way, if the Government could not satisfy their demands to the extent they want.

“With regard to Harijan Uplift, I find the Budget provides 74 lakhs of rupees. This is not at all sufficient, because under the Harijan Welfare Scheme I find provision made for scholarships to backward classes and other things. Therefore, I say the provision made is insufficient and the Government may be pleased to allot some more amount under the Harijan Welfare Scheme.

“With these words, I resume my seat.”

* SRI M. PENTAN NAIDU:—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను కొండలకోను, అడవుల కోను నిండితూండే మనస్థ ప్రాంతపు అదిమవాస ప్రజల తరఫున వచ్చిన ప్రతినిధిని. మా ప్రజలు చాలా అనాగరిక స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. వారికి చదువు, సాగు సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. ఇట్టి విపరీత పరిస్థితులలో పడిపోయి వాధపడుచున్న ఆమాయక ప్రజల ప్రతినిధిని కాబట్టి నాకు కూడా ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రసంగించుటకే ఛయమగుచున్నది.

“మా జాతుల ప్రజలను వాధించుచున్న సమస్యలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నవి. చదువు, సంధ్యలు లేని ప్రజలు అగుటచేత, ఇతర శుభప్రసాంత ప్రజలచేత అనేక విధాలుగా మోసపుబడుచున్నారని తెలుపుటకు చాలా విచారముగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వం

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వారు వారికి విమిచేయచున్నది గ్రహించలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ కొండ కోయ ప్రజలు ముఖ్యంగా మిట్టాదారి, జమీందారి విధానాలను రద్దుచేయనిదే కొద్దిగానైనా సుఖపడరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధానాలవలన అమాయకులైన కోయవారిని మిట్టాదారులు చాచించుచున్నారు. కష్టపడి పండించుకున్న పంటలనుంచి, ఇతర వస్తువులనుంచి చాలాభాగం మిట్టాదారులు లాగుకొనుచున్నారు. అమాయక కొండకోయ ప్రజలు తమ కష్టానికి తగిన ప్రతిఫలం పొందాలంటే మిట్టాదారుల పంటి మధ్యవర్తులను తొలగించివేయాలని గవర్నరు మెంటు వారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా కంట్రాక్టర్లు కూడా అమాయకులు, చదువురానివారు అయిన మధ్యపు ప్రాంతవాసులను అనేకవిధాల మోసపుచ్చుచున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఏరుకోనే వారిని ఇతరమైన అడవులలోని వస్తువులను ప్రోగుచేసుకొనే మా ప్రజలను ఈ కంట్రాక్టరులు చాలావార్లు మోసపుచ్చుచున్నారు. కొండకోయ ప్రజలు నాగరికులైన వర్తకుల కంట్రాక్టరుల మాటలకు భయపడి తాము ఆర్జించినదానిలో చాలాభాగము ఇచ్చివేయడంవలన అనేక రోజులు తెగిడిలేక వస్తులు పడుకుంటున్నారు. కాబట్టి కంట్రాక్టరులను తొలగించి మా ప్రజలు వారు ఆర్జించుకొన్న దానిని నిరాటంకంగా అనుభవించే అవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై తగు శ్రద్ధలీసుకొనవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, ఈ కొండకోయ ప్రజలకు సరి అయిన అవకాశవాదాలు లభ్యమగుటలేదని, వారికి తినతొండి, కట్టుకుడ్డ సరిగాలేవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేత మంచినద్రువులు ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో సరై చేయించవలసినదని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. చదువులేని కారణంచేత ఆ ప్రజలు చాలా అనాగరికులుగాను, పిరికివారుగాను తయారవుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో పాఠశాలలు ఏర్పాటుగా విద్యలు చేయించవలసినదని, బాలురకు ఉచితవిద్య, భోజన విసమలను కల్పించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“మా విజన్స్ ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులకు ఋణములను ఇచ్చే నిమిత్తము కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయించినట్లు తెలిసినది. అందుకు మా కృతజ్ఞత తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. కాని ఈ ఋణములను కూడా మా గ్రామములలోని పెద్దరైతులకే ఇచ్చుచున్నారు. గాని, పేదవారికి ఇచ్చుటలేదు. ఇందుకుగాను విద్యార్థులచేయబడిన ఆఫీసు వారలకూడా భాగ్యవంతులకే ఋణములు సిఫారసు చేస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఇకముందైనను ఋణములు చిన్నరైతులకు ఇచ్చుట మూడివలసినదని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“రాష్ట్రములో జమీందారిలు రద్దుచేయబడి శిస్తులు తగ్గించబడినవని అందరు ప్రజలకు తెలుసును. కాని మా విజన్స్ ప్రాంతాలలో దీనినిగూర్చి ప్రజలకు తెలియదు. బలవంతులైన జమీందారులు ప్రజలను బెదిరించి వారివద్దనుంచి హెచ్చు శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా చేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా జమీందారులు, ఉద్యోగులు, ఇతర అధికారులు కొండజాతి ప్రజలపైన చాలా జబ్బునీచేస్తున్నారు. విజ్ కొండకోడిని పట్టుకున్నా వని, మరే విధంగానైనా వారినిబెదిరించి డబ్బు గుంజుతున్నారు. అమాయకులైన కొండకోయ ప్రజలను నాగరిక ప్రజలనుకొనేవారి అక్రమాలనుంచి రక్షించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. కొండమీద వారికి కల్లాప ఖాములు యివ్వవలసినది నామనవి. మాకు జమీందారీపోవాలి. భరయపురంలా నుయ్యి ప్రసంగా తప్పించవలెను.”

* SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இப்போது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள பட்ஜெட்டை நான் ஆதரித்துப் பேசினாலும், அதில் ஆதரித்துப் பாராட்ட வேண்டிய விஷயத்தைப்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[5th July 1952]

பாராட்டுவதோடு அதில் காணப்படும் குறைகளையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். சென்ற மந்திரி சபையை விட இந்த மந்திரி சபை துணிவான காரியங்களில் சில செய்திருப்பதை பாராட்டுவதோடு, அந்த மந்திரி சபை செய்த பல நல்ல காரியங்களில் இந்த மந்திரி சபை இன்னும் பின்னுக்குப் போய் இருப்பதையும் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சென்ற மந்திரி சபையிலிருந்த நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு மேலாக உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவோ முறை சொல்லியும், அதை எடுப்பதற்கு அந்த சர்க்கார் நடுங்கிற்று. ஆனால் நமது ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரின் சர்க்கார் அதை துணிகரமாக எடுத்தது பற்றி நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இதை வரவேற்றிருர்கள். பாராட்டுகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆனால் மற்றொன்று. நீர்ப்பாசனமென்பது இந்த நாட்டில் மிக மிக முக்கியமானது என்பதை அந்த சர்க்காரும், இந்த சர்க்காரும், அல்லது எந்த சர்க்கார் வந்தாலும் அந்த சர்க்காரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் இப்போது பட்ஜெட்டில் கண்ணின் தொகைகளைப் பார்த்தால் இவர்கள் ஏன் இதில் சென்ற அரசாங்கம் காட்டிய சிரத்தை கூட காட்டாமல் பின்னுக்குப் போய்விட்டார்கள் என்பதுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சென்ற இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டில் போட்டிருந்த தொகைகளை எல்லாம் விட இப்போது இந்த அரசாங்கம், நீர்ப்பாசனம், மின்சாரம், ஆகிய எல்லாவற்றிலும் குறைத்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் ஒன்று இவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். எப்படி உணவு கண்ட்ரோல் நீக்கத்திற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் சண்டை போட்டு காரியத்தை ஜெயமாக்கிக் கொண்டோமோ அதைப் போலவே அவர்கள் இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கடன் தொகையில் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக சண்டை போட்டார்களேயானால் வெற்றியை நிச்சயம் காண முடியும் என்பதை நான் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குக் குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றுமத்திய அரசாங்கம் கோடி கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களைக் கொட்டி மற்ற மாகாணங்களில் பெரிய பெரிய நீர் தேக்கங்களை நேரடியாக செய்துவருகிறது. தாமோதர்வாலி போன்ற பெரிய பிரஜைகளுக்கிடையல்லாம் நேரடியாக கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்து கட்டிக்கொண்டு வரும்போது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் ஏதாவது செய்கிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லவேயில்லை. அதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. சென்னை அரசாங்கமும் இதை மறுக்க முடியாது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது மாகாண அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சண்டை போட்டு தங்களுக்கு கிடைக்க வேண்டிய நியாயமான லோனையாவது வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்களா என்பதுதான் இன்றைய பிரச்சனை. வாங்கக்கூடிய கடனை வாங்கியிருந்தால் இன்று நீர்ப்பாசனம், மின்சாரம் போன்றவைகளுக்கு அதிகக் குறைவாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்க மாட்டார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் இப்போது எனை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறது என்பதை நீங்கள் பார்த்தீர்களேயானால் நன்கு தெரியும். பத்திரிகைகளில் வரும் அறிக்கைகளிலிருந்து யாவும் தெரியும். உணவுப் பொருளுக்குத் திட்டத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ யாதாஸ்துகள் எல்லாம் கமிட்டிகள் நியமித்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் நிற்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் 4 வருஷங்களாக லேயர் பவானி திட்டம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இந்த வருஷம் முடியப்போகிறது. எத்தனையோ ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரலாமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது, அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த லேயர் பவானி திட்டத்திற்கு 2 எக்ஸ்க்யூட்டிவ் இன்ஜினியர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் தாமோதர் வாலி திட்டத்திற்கு 5,000, 10,000 என்று சம்பளம் கொடுத்து அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து நிபுணர்களை வரவழைத்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களுக்கு கோடிக் கணக்கில், மத்திய சர்க்கார் செலவழித்து இதர ராஜ்யங்களில் அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் நம் ராஜ்யத்திலோ சொற்ப செலவில் பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களையே பூர்த்தி செய்கிறோம். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது ஏன் தைரியமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் போராடி உங்களுக்குத் தேவையான 20 கோடி ரூபாயை வாங்கியிருக்கக் கூடா தென்று நான் நிதி அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியத்தைக் கேட்கிறேன். உங்களுக்கு 15 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் ஒரு

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5 கோடி ரூபாயை நீங்கள் அதிகமாகக் கேட்டு ஏன் வற்புறுத்தி வாங்கி யிருக்கக்கூடாது? அப்படி வாங்கியிருப்பீர்களேயானால் இன்று பெரிய சிறிய திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றுவதில் ஏன் அபிப்பிராய பேதம் வரப்போகிறது. இப்போது நீங்கள் போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கும் சர்சார்ஜ் வரிகளுக்கே அவசிய மில்லாமல் போயிருக்குமே? சர்சார்ஜ் வரி போடுவதை நான் ஆசைப்பிக்க வில்லை. வரி போடத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் சர்சார்ஜ் போடுவதால் மாத்திரம் மக்களுக்கு விவசாயத்தில் ஊக்கம் உண்டாகும்படி உணர்ச்சியை உண்டு பண்ணிவிட முடியாது. உழைக்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் உண்டாகும்படி என்ன பந்தோபஸ்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள்? பெரும் நிலச் சவரன்தாருக்கு வரி போடக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக நான் இதைச் சொல்ல வரவில்லை.

“நீங்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் சண்டை போட்டு இன்னும் 12-45 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வாங்கியிருந்தால் இன்று இந்த நிலைமை வந்திருக்குமா P.m. என்று சிந்திக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் மணிமுத்தாறு அணைகட்டு ஒன்று கட்டப்படுகிறது. ‘இந்த அணைக்கட்டை கட்ட ஆரம்பியுங்கள். நாங்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லா மக்களிடமிருந்தும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கித் தருகிறேன்,’ என்று சொன்னேன். சொன்னபடியே ஒரு கோடி அல்ல. ஒரு கோடியே 28 லக்ஷ ரூபாய்கள் பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கி இந்த சர்க்காருக்குத் கொடுத்தோம் இந்த வருஷத்தில் அந்த அணைக்கட்டை வேலை நடத்துவதற்காக இலாக்கால் பட்ஜெட்டில் மணிமுத்தாறு திட்டத்திற்காக 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருந்தது. ஆனால் அந்த அரசாங்கமே தேவலை. இந்த அரசாங்கம் இப்போது என்ன செய்து விட்டது. 50 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயை திடீரென்று 20 லக்ஷமாகக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். அதனால் என்ன? 4,000, 5,000 மக்கள் வேலைக் செய்து கொண்டிருந்த இடத்தில் இப்போது 3,500 பேர்கள் தான் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைக்கு வந்துவிட்டது. அணை கட்டுவதற்காக வாங்கியிருந்த நிலத்தை எல்லாம் இந்த வருடம் பயிர் செய்வதற்கு இவர்களிடமே கொடுத்து விடுங்கள் என்று சர்க்காரிலிருந்து உத்திரவு வந்துவிட்டது. அணைக்கட்டு கட்டியாகிலும் என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருந்த பொது மக்கள் இப்பொழுது ஏமாந்துபோய் விட்டார்கள். நான் இப்போது என்ன சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், தயவு செய்து பொது மக்களை ஏமாத்தாதீர்கள். மக்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ஒரு கோடியே 28 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள். நீங்கள் ஒன்றும் உங்க சொந்த கஜானாவிலிருந்து இலாமாகக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரி யார் அவர்களையே நேரில் கண்டு இந்த மணிமுத்தாறு திட்டத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தை குறைத்து விபாதிகள் என்று சொன்னேன். அப்படிச் செய்வதில்லையென்று அவர் வாக்குறுதி அளித்திருந்தாலும் கூட இன்று பார்க்கிறேன், அது 40 லக்ஷமாகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது அதிலிருந்து இன்னும் 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களைக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியர் சொன்னபடி முதலில் குறைக்கப்பட்ட 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களையும் அவர் திருப்பிக் கொடுத்து விடுவார் என்று எண்ணினேன். ஆனால் அதில் 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களைத்தான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். அந்த மணிமுத்தாறு திட்ட ஆரம்ப விழாவன்று பேசிய ஸ்ரீ பக்த வத்சலம் அவர்கள் இன்னும் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கிறேன் என்றார், அதன்படி நடந்து விரிமென்று எதிர்பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கிறபோது மிகவும் ஏமாந்து விட்டேன். அப்படிச் செய்யக்கூடாது. அதற்குள்ள தொகையைப் போட்டு எப்படியாவது இந்தத் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீங்கள் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். அதை நான் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் நீர்ப்பாசம் சம்பந்தமாக நீங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் முயற்சி போடாது. அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நஸ்பர்சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் நேற்று பட்ஜெட்டை சம்பர்ப்பித்தபோது சொன்னார்கள், பெரிய Land Reforms பண்ணுகிறேன் என்று. அதை மிக விரைவாகிறோம். அதை இந்தப் பகுதி மட்டும் அல்ல, எந்தப் பகுதியும்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

[5th July 1952]

அதை வரவேற்காமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. நல்ல சீர்திருத்தம் வேண்டும் என்று தான் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு Vested interest உள்ளவர்கள் தான் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். எந்த முறையில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னவுடனேயே ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களையும் பாட்டாளி மக்களையும் நிலத்தைவிட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தி விடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் நல்ல சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்போகிறேன் என்று சொன்ன மாதிரி ரத்தில் நமக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் கெட்ட பெயர் உண்டாகும் நிலைமையில் வருகிறது. ஆகையால் செய்வதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ரென்னையில் இப்பொழுது வீட்டு வாடகை கண்ட்ரோல் இருக்கிறது. வீட்டு ரொந்தக்காரனிடமிருந்து வாடகைக்காரனுக்குச் சர்க்கார் வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கிறார்கள். வீட்டுக்காரனுக்கும் வீட்டில் உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் வாடகைக்கு விடப்பிறகு வாடகைக்கு இருக்கிறவனுக்குத்தான் அந்த வீட்டில் உரிமை அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. வீட்டுக்காரன் தனக்கு வீடு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டாலும் அவனுக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. வாடகைக்காரனுக்குத்தான் ஜாஸ்தி உரிமை ஏற்படுகிறது. அந்த முடையில் இந்த நில சீர்திருத்தத்தையும் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய உடனடியாக ஒரு சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் சட்டம் செய்யாமல் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வந்தால் அதனால் தொழிலாளி தான் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். வெறும் புரளியாக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் மந்திரி மாணிக்கசுவல் நாயக்கரைக் கேட்டுத் தற்குப் பதில் சொன்னார், சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டை அமல் நடத்த உத்தேசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று. ஏற்கெனவே ஆறு மாதங்களாக முன் அரசாங்கத்தில் தூங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தது, சரி இவர்கள் வந்து விட்டார்கள், ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் வந்து விட்டார்கள் நிச்சயமாக மக்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைத்து விடும் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டை தேர்தலில் படித்துக் காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். தேர்தலில் இதைச் சொல்லி வோட்டுப் பெற்று வந்தோம் அதனால் உடனே இதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று ராஜாஜியினிடம் சொன்னோம். இன்னும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் சர்சார்ஜுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஷேக்மிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டுக்கு நேர் விரோதமாக கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டை உண்மையாக நடவடிக்கைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றிருந்தால் உத்தேசமாக ஒரு சட்டமாகக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். ஷேக்மிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டில் ரூ. 150 சர்சார்ஜ் போடப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ரூ. 50-லிருந்து சர்சார்ஜ் என்று இருக்கிறது. அதற்கும் இதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் நல்ல சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணம் இருந்தால் சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டை உடனடியாக அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். தேர்தலில் அந்த கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவோம் என்று சொல்லி வந்ததால்தான் காங்கிரஸ் இந்த அளவிற்காவது ஜெயிக்க முடிந்தது. பணக்காரர்கள் இந்த வேலையைக் கெடுக்க வருவார்கள். அதற்குள் இந்த சுப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும்.

“மற்றொன்றையும் எதிர்பார்த்தேன். முன் மந்திரி சபை ஜீயன் மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்து நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் ஜீயன் தாரக்ளை விட அக்கிரமம் செய்யக்கூடிய இனம்தார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் போகச் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னோம். சென்ற மந்திரி சபை 1936-ம் வருடத்திய இனம்தார்களை ஒதுக்கி வைத்தார்கள். கனம் வைத்தியனாதய்யர் அவர்கள் காரசாரமாகப் பேசி exemption வாங்கினார்கள். பிறகு அதையும் சேரக்க உடனடியாக சட்டம் செய்கிறோம் என்று மூன்று வருஷமாக வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளையும் நியமித்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் சட்டம் வரவில்லை. ஆனால் 1936-ம் வருடத்திய இனம் ரயத்துக்கள் ரூ. 20 தீர்வை கட்டுகிறார்கள். மற்றவர்கள் ரயத்துவாரி நிலத்திற்கு ரூ. 5 கட்டுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தால் நாட்டில் புரட்சிதான் ஏற்படும். ஒருவன் ரூ. 20 கொடுத்துக் கொண்

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[Sri R. T. Kosalram]

ரும் இன்றொருவன் ரூ. 5 கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய வித்யாசம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவே, 1936-ம் ஆண்டு இலாபத்தையே ஒழிப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக சட்டம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று நண்பர் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் ராஜாஜி அவர்களையும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நான் சமீபத்தில் முதுகனத்தூர் தாலுகாவிற்குப் போக வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டது. கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் அருப்புக்கோட்டை பகுதியை ஒரு பிற்போக்கான இடம் என்று தவறுதலாக சொல்லி விட்டதாக சொன்னார்கள். கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று பல இடங்களைப் பார்த்தேன். அங்கே தேர்தல் காலத்தில் சென்று பார்த்தேன். அங்கிருக்கும் அரசியல் வாதிடிகள் மனிதர்களையும் வாக்காளர்களையும் தங்களுடைய சுய நலத்திற்காக உபயோகப்படுத்திவைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அங்கு செய்யும் திருவிளையாடல்களை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க தவறி விட்டது என்பதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு ரோடு வசதி இல்லை. அந்த கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக் கூடம் கூட கிடையாது. அங்கிருக்கும் மனிதர்களை மருகங்களையோடும் சில அரசியல் வாதிடிகள் நடத்திறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை உண்டு பண்ணியார் என்ன செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சற்று ஆராய வேண்டும். நாட்டில் என்ன நடக்கிறது? அரசியல் வாதிடிகள் என்ன பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அந்த ஊரில் ஒரு சப்-மஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். ஒரு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். ஒரு மூஸ்லீம் கிராம முன்சிப் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் போலீஸ் போவதற்கு முன்னால் என்ன சம்பவம் நடந்திருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளவே முடியவில்லை. அது மட்டுமல்ல. கொலை செய்தவனே ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்தாராக வந்து உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு பஞ்சாயத்து சொல்லுகிறான். அதற்கு ரிகார்டு கூட ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது ஒரு கேஸ் சம்பந்தமாக. இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது அந்தப் பகுதி. போக்குவரத்து வசதியற்றிருக்கிறது. இதை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு ஜாதியின் பெயரால் மக்களை ஏமாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். தங்களுடைய சுயநலத்திற்காக அரசியல் வாதிடிகள் திருவிளையாடல்கள் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். போலீஸ் யாதாஸ்தில் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு மனிதன் மேடையில் பேசுகிறான். அன்று தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸிற்கு வேட்டுப்போட்டவர்களை காது அறுத்தே தோம். கதிரை அறுத்தோம். இந்த முறை காங்கிரசுக்கு ஒட்டுப் போட்டால் தலையை அறுப்பேன் என்று பயமுறுத்தி வேட்டுகளைப் பெற்றார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அங்கு இருக்கும்போது இந்த நிர்வாகம் வேண்டுமா? இதற்குக் காரணம் யார்? அதிலிருந்து நான் டெய்லிக்கு விட்டேன், நான் பெரிய மானர்க்கி, நான்தான் சர்வாதிகாரி என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறார். அந்த மக்களுக்கும் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நேரடியான தொடர்பு இல்லை. அதிகாரிகள் இங்கு எங்கு வருவார்கள், வந்தால் ஒட்டி விடலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது மாதிரிமல்ல. அரசியல் வாதி பேசுகிறார் சுபாஸ் பாபு இருக்கிறார் என்று. பிற்போக்கான பகுதியிலும், மக்களுக்கு கல்வி அறிவு இல்லாத இடத்திலும் ரோடு வசதி இல்லாத இடத்திலும் பேசுகிறார்கள். மக்களை ஏமாற்றிப் பேசுகிறார். சுபாஸ் போஸ் இன்னும் உயிருடன் இருக்கிறார் என்று தன்னை சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது செய்தால் நேதாஜி ஜவஹர்லால் மீது குண்டைப் போடுவார் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். இதை மட்டும் அவர் சொல்லவில்லை. ஒரு D.S.P. முன்னால் சொல்லுகிறார். ‘ஏ. விசுவநாத நாயகர், சஞ்சிவி பிள்ளையே என்னை கைது செய்வதற்கு உங்களுக்கு முடியுமா?’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த அரசாங்கம் இதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதே. அது மட்டுமல்ல; D.S.P.-யை பார்த்து ‘நங்கள் ஏதாவது செய்தால் எங்கள் படைகளை ஏவி விடுவேன்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு மேல் அங்கு ஒரு சர்வாதிகார சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது என்று அங்கிருக்கும் மக்கள் நம்புகிறார்கள். சென்ற தேர்தலில் போலிங் ஏஜண்டாக இருந்த தங்கசாயி பிள்ளையை கத்தியால் குத்தி விட்டார்கள். முதுகனத்தூரில் இவ்விதம் பிரமாதமாகப் பேசிப்பேசி மக்களை ஏமாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். இதற்குக் காரணம் யார்? இங்கு அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக இதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதுவரை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள தவறியிட்டார்கள். ஆகவே

1 p.m.

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தான் அங்கே உங்களுக்கு விரோதமாக மக்களை எவி விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நீங்கள் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறத அந்த ஊர்.

“எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இன்னும் முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். மின்சார விஷயமாக இண்டரீயம் பட்ஜெட்டில் 2, 3 கோடி ரூபாய் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். மின்சாரத்தை அங்கு கொண்டு வருகிறதும் என்று அன்று காங்கிரஸ் மந்திரிகள் வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தார்கள். இன்று அந்த வாக்குறுதியை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். சாத்தன்குளம், புவைகுண்டம், புளியங்குடி முதலிய இடங்களில் சப்-ஸ்டேஷன் ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். முன் மந்திரிகள் வேலையை நடத்தினார்கள். இரண்டு வருஷத்தில் மின்சாரம் கிடைக்கும் (ஸ்ட்ரீட் லைட்டுக்கு இல்லை, விவசாயத்திற்கு) என்று மக்களுக்குச் சொன்னார்கள். விவசாயிகளும் நம்பினார்கள். திருவிழாக்கள் கொண்டாடினார்கள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அங்கிருந்த அதிகாரிகளைத் திருப்பிச் சென்னைக்கு அனுப்பி விட்டார்கள். அங்கெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது வேலை நின்று விட்டது. இவ்விதம் நடந்தால் மக்கள் என்ன நினைப்பார்கள். உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு இந்த மின்சாரம் தான் அவசியமானது. ஆகவே இந்த மின்சாரத்திற்கான பணத்தை கொடுத்து அந்த வேலையை ஆரம்பித்து முடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மற்றொரு விஷயம். இந்த சட்டசபை இருக்கிறது அல்லவா? இது சபர்வ சபையாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த சபையில் இதுவரையில் இல்லாத ஒரு புது வழக்கத்தை இப்பொழுது ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். மெம்பர்கள் வரும்போது கையெழுத்துப் போட்டு விட்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது நமது சபைக்கும் மதிப்புக்கும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் தப்பாக நடந்தால் நமக்கு பதில் சொல்வதற்கு மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பழக்கத்தை நிறுத்தவேண்டும் என்று இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Budget presented to the House reflects the colonial economy of our country and the desire of the Government to maintain that economy. The colonial economy that prevails in our land is an unbalanced economy with a lean industry and overcrowded agriculture. In our country unemployment is a big problem and people are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. It is very difficult for people to depend upon agriculture alone. If the country is to become prosperous, it must surely move in the direction of industrialisation. What is the industrial policy as revealed in this Budget? Only Rs. 10 crores and 90 lakhs are provided for industry and electricity both under revenue and capital expenditure put together out of a total budget provision of Rs. 85 crores. Thus the provision for industry and electricity is only 13 per cent of the total expenditure. That shows that the Government are definitely not for industrialisation and that they want our country to remain an agricultural country depending for ever upon foreign capitalistic countries for its requirement of industrial products. What about the industries that are already there in our country? Our economy is dominated by British capital and British firms. So many foreign firms spread all over the country are doing immense harm to the economy of our country. They are minting money out of the sweat and labour of our people. There are British firms which refuse to implement the adjudication awards given by Courts set up by this Government. Messrs. Volkart Brothers at Fort Cochin are refusing to

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implement the adjudication award given in 1949 on an industrial dispute which arose there. Aspinwall & Co., which is in possession of a whole island called the Candle Island claims that island to be its private property. That Company has the audacity to refuse to the citizens of the Island permission to hold a public meeting without prior consent, and prior consent is not at all given. Once the people of that Island wanted to hold a reception in honour of the Member who was elected from that constituency. The Company refused to give permission to hold the public meeting and I have the correspondence with me. Foreign firms like Aspinwall & Co., the homeland of whose proprietors is thousands of miles away, say that without their consent the public should not hold a public meeting. This is the Swaraj over which our Congress Government are keeping watch! I will give a few examples to show that foreign firms in this country are really bent upon minting money out of the sweat of our people and not at all interested in the industrialisation of our country. There is a dispute pending between the management of Messrs. Harrison & Crossfields and its employees represented by the Cochin Commercial Employees Association. Last year the Company divided 30 per cent of the profit as dividend. It is refusing to give any bonus to its Indian employees, when big sums are given to its British employees as private purse. Within 3½ years the firm has realized the capital invested on it and it has been existing in this country for several decades. We are morally justified in confiscating all the British firms. But we are not doing that. The entire policy of the Government is directed towards patting the British firms on their back and not towards the industrial development of this country. This policy has resulted in the ruination of our handloom industry. The causes for the ruination have been explained by so many Members. Yarn is being supplied to the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills and Harvey Mills. The handloom weavers have to get yarn after paying a multi-point sales tax and this has ruined the handloom industry. The Government do not want to solve the unemployment problem in the country. They do not want to industrialise the country and make it a prosperous one so that it may take a place of pride among the industrially advanced nations of the world.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"Sir, what is the land policy revealed in the Budget proposals? The food famine that has been prevailing in this State for the past few years has been attributed mainly to the failure of monsoon by the Congress Members and Congress Ministers. If we go into the land problem of our country, we will find that the parasitic system of landlordism is eating the vitality of our agriculture to its marrow. So long as we maintain the prevailing system of landlordism, we can never solve the food problem. The Government say that they will implement zamindari abolition. I may say that landlordism in our country is not confined to zamindari areas alone. It is there in ryotwari areas. It is there in every village of our country, whatever be the system of land tenure prevailing there. The parasitic system

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of landlordism, which does not contribute anything to production, is eating away the vitality of our agriculture. As long as that system prevails, there is no possibility of getting rid of these recurring famines. Rayalaseema famine will be repeated and even Bengal famines will be repeated for ever and ever. Millions of peasants, agricultural labourers and even middle classes will be ruined, pauperised and forced to beg for alms in the streets.

1-15
p.m.

“As regards the abolition of the zamindaris, I say that the Government have not been doing all that is needed. On page 57 of the Budget Memorandum you will see the item ‘Transfer to Zamindari Abolition Fund’. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this in the budget estimate. It has been explained that the net collections from the zamindari areas after deducting from the gross revenue the expenditure on administration, management, special repairs to tanks, etc., should be transferred to the Zamindari Abolition Fund, and this amount is to be given as compensation to the zamindars. Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for this purpose for this year. This means that this amount is being taken from the peasants. This shows that by the abolition of the zamindaris, rents are not reduced. Members sitting on the Treasury Benches might say that they have reduced the rents in zamindari areas to the ryotwari level. Still, the rent in zamindari areas is higher than what they were before the abolition of the zamindaris. This negates the very purpose for which the abolition of the zamindaris was effected. So, Sir, the land policy of this Government is not for the welfare of the people. The other day the Finance Minister Mr. Subramaniam was saying that land was not an end in itself, and that it was intended for producing food. If the Government had really followed that policy, I would have appreciated it. But in the budget all that tall talk is contradicted by facts and figures. The only thing the Government have done by the abolition of the zamindaris is that instead of the zamindar they themselves are now exploiting the poor peasants. The Government are not intent on bringing prosperity to the peasantry in our land. What is their principle in regard to land? That can very well be seen from the taxation proposals contained in the budget. The Government say that land belongs to the Government and that it does not belong to the people, and therefore the peasant should pay taxes to the Government, as he has been paying to the zamindar. What is the principle involved in the levy of betterment tax? The principle is this, namely, the net increase in profits multiplied by 30 and divided by two has to be given to the Government in twenty years. The Government say that the increased value of the land should go to them. Fifteen times the increase in the net profit of the cultivator should go to the Government. That means actually the entire increased value of the land should go to the Government. It does not at all compare favourably with the capital outlay that is made for irrigation or for any other purpose. It may even be more than the capital outlay. Still the Government claim that they should have the right to the increased value of the land, and that value should be paid to them within 20 years. Interest also is to be charged on the

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amount, and the amount it to be recovered as though it were an arrear of land revenue. The land policy of the Government as revealed in this budget is disastrous to the country. It really shows that the Government do not want to see a prosperous peasantry in our country. They do not want to solve the food famine in our country. They may say that they are going to execute so many irrigation projects and community projects. I am here reminded of what was said at the ECAFE Conference at Ootacamund. There an American representative stated that India is an agricultural country and, therefore, India should not industrialize. He said that India should take up only irrigation plans and not industrialization plans. What that American representative spoke, is being implemented by this Government. The Government want to see that our country is only a country producing raw materials for those imperialist countries. The Government do not want that our country should be industrialized. I am not here to say that whatever loan or grant is given to us by a foreign Government, is not to be accepted. I am not at all against any foreign help. If the United States of America is pleased to give us a loan or grant, we can very well accept it but not under any political or economic conditions. It is not for the American Government to decide whether the loan or grant is to be spent on rural welfare or on our industrialization. It is for us to decide that. Whether we should spend that money for purchasing machinery or for any other equipment, is not for the American Government to decide. The American Government says 'You spend the money on rural welfare of your country.' Is the Government of America more interested in our rural welfare than we are? There is a real purpose and there is a real motive behind this. It is that India should ever remain an agricultural country, should ever remain a producer of raw materials, and that she should for ever remain a market for the goods of those imperialist countries. That is the plan worked out by the Government. So, I call this budget an anti-national budget. The Government should have taken the House into their confidence before they thought of any community projects. The technical officers for superintending the work are all employed by America. Mind you, these officers are not paid by the India Government nor by our State Government. They are paid by the American Government. I ask you, Sir, whether these officers will obey us or serve their masters abroad.

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Surely, if we accept any technical aid from any country, the people employed here should obey us. They should be paid by us. They should serve us and not their foreign masters. The community projects here are worked out by the agents of American imperialism. I say this because they are paid by the American Government and not by the Government of India. The projects are not at all intended for the welfare of our country."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon Member has one more minute."

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* **SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN** :—“ This being the condition of our country, it is quite natural that there is a top-heavy administration. The other countries do not want our country to become prosperous. They want to maintain their hold on India.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Mr. A. Venkataramiah has stated that he will finish his speech in ten minutes. We shall, therefore, sit till 1-35.”

* **SRI ALAPATI VENKATRAMIAH** :—అధ్యక్షా, గౌరవనీయులగు ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రులు ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ బడ్జెటును నేను బలవంతపడుచున్నాను. పిండికొలది రాష్ట్ర ఆస్తులు అదాయములకొలది వ్యయముగాదా? ఈ బడ్జెటును ఈ శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశపెడుతూ ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఈ సంవత్సరములో బడ్జెటులో లోటు ఏర్పడిందని అందుచేతనే కొత్తవస్తువులు వేయవలసి వచ్చిందని చెప్పియున్నారు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా వస్తువు విధించనిదే పరిపాలన కొనసాగించలేదని అందరకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. కాని ఈ వస్తువు విధించే సందర్భంలో వస్తు ఇచ్చుకోగలిగిన వారిపైననే విధించనలసిన మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు బడ్జెటులో కలిగిన లోటు ఎల్లప్పుడు సంభవించేది కాదు. కాలానుసం సరిగాలేని కారణంచేత రాయలసీమలోను, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాల మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోను కరువు సంభవించినది. ఈ డ్రామనివారణ నిమిత్తం కొన్ని కొట్లరూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేయవలసి వచ్చింది. అందువల్లనే ఈ లోటు ఏర్పడింది. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి లోటు ప్రతి సంవత్సరంరాదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో కొత్త వస్తువు విధించవలసిన ఆకత్యమేమీ లేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ కొత్తవస్తువులవల్ల రైతాంగం చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందుతారని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించగోరాలను. మా గుంటూరు జిల్లా ఎక్కడికొక్కడూ వెనుకబడి ఉన్న జిల్లా. ఆ జిల్లాలో చాలామంది వేదరైతులు. అక్కడ నాలుగైదు ఎకరాల భూవసతి ఉన్న అసామీ రూడా 50 రూపాయలకు మించి శిస్తు కట్టవలసిఉంది ఈ బడ్జెటు ఉపన్యాసంలో తెలిపినట్లు 50 రూపాయలకు పైబడ్డ శిస్తు చెల్లించే వారిపైన సర్వచార్జీ విధించడమే సట్టు చూపించుటవలన వేద రైతు లందరూ చాలా భయపడుతున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికే ఎకరానికి 17, 18 రూపాయలవరకు వస్తు చెల్లిస్తున్న వారిపై వస్తు భారం అధికంచేస్తామనడం న్యాయంకాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రెక్క ప్రకారం మూడు ఎకరములున్న రైతులందరూ హెచ్చు వస్తు ఇచ్చుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా మూడు ఎకరముల భూవసతి ఉన్న రైతుకు వచ్చే నికరాదాయం చాలా తక్కువ. అటువంటి వారిపైన సర్వచార్జీ వేసే ఉద్దేశం మానుకొనవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మరల మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వస్తు వేయటం తప్పదని శోచిస్తూనే ఈ సర్వచార్జీని నూరు రూపాయలుగాని, నూటయ్యై రూపాయలుగాని పెరిచి చెల్లించేవారిపైననే విధించవలసిందని నా ఉద్దేశం. అంధ్ర దేశములో పేరుగొన్న ‘అంధ్రప్రదేశ్’ అనడానికే తెనాలి మహాపట్నము సుమారు 70 వేలు జనాభాగలది అయివున్నది. లోగడ ప్రభుత్వమువారు డ్రైనేజీ స్కీములను అమలు పరచే విషయమై నియమించిన కమిటీవారు మా తెనాలి డ్రైనేజ్ స్కీమును వెంటనే అమలు జరుపవలసినదని వారి రిపోర్టులో తెలిపి ఉన్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ అది ఇంతవరకూ వర్చుచేయకుండా వుండుట చాలా శోచనీయము. అక్కడ ప్రజలు మురుగునీరు దోమలకాటువల్ల అనేకరకముల వ్యాధులకు గురికావలసి వస్తున్నది. గనుక ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని వెంటనే మురుగు డ్రైనేజీ స్కీమును అమలు పరచవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

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“మా గుంటూరు జిల్లా నీటిపారుదల వసతుల విషయంలో చూచినట్లయితే చాలా పెనుకబడిఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో చాలా మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించవలసివున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా కృష్ణా హై రివర్ చానల్ స్కీము అమలు జరుపవలసియున్నది. ఈ స్కీమువల్ల దాదాపు నలభై వేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రాబడగలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కృష్ణా హై రివర్ చానల్ స్కీము గత సంవత్సరం అమలుపరుప దలచారు. బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలలో ఈ విషయంకూడా నిరుడు ఉడవారించబడింది. కాని సంవత్సరం ఆఖరున చూచినట్లయితే ఈ స్కీము పని ఆపుచేయబడింది. ఈ స్కీము విషయమై ఈ బడ్జెటులో విమెయ తెలుపబడలేదు. ఇది మా గుంటూరు జిల్లా ప్రజల దురదృష్టమని మాత్రమే మనవి చేయవలసియున్నది. నీటి వసతులు కల్పించే సందర్భంలో గుంటూరు జిల్లాను మరువకద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యమైన ఈ కృష్ణా ఎగువ కాలవ స్కీము ఆపుచేయటవలన ప్రజలలో చాలా నిరుత్సాహం ఏర్పడింది. గుంటూరు జిల్లావారిని ఈ విధంగా చూడడం భావ్యం కాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మరల మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇదే విధంగా గుండ్లకమ్మనదిపై కూడా ఆసకట్టు కట్టవలసియున్నది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయమై ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు మంత్రివర్గానికి వివేదింపు కొంటున్నారు. కాని విమత్రం ఫలితం కనిపించలేదు. మా జిల్లాలో ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ఇదివరకు కంటే కొంత తొందరగా అమలుపరచవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. జిల్లాలో కొద్దిభాగమే నీటివనరులు ఉన్న ప్రదేశం. ఇదైనా మురుగునీటి సౌకర్యాల లేక పంటలు పాడైపోతున్నాయి. ప్రాంతం అనేక పర్యాయాలు డ్రైనేజీ స్కీములు అమలుపరచవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించబడింది. ఈ స్కీములలో తుంగభద్రా డ్రైనేజీ స్కీము ఒకటి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఈ డ్రైనేజీ కాలువలు పొంగిపోవుటవల్ల వేలాది ఎకరముల భూమిలోని పంట పాడైపోతుంది. కొన్ని గ్రామాదులు కూడా మునిగి పోవుచున్నవి. ముఖ్యముగా యడ్లపల్లి, కలిసేరు, జాగర్లకూడి భూములలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ప్రభుత్వమువారు రిమీడనుకూడా యిస్తున్నారు. కనుక ఈ స్కీమును వెంటనే అమలుపరచవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. యిదే విధముగా థట్టి ప్రాంతం డ్రైనేజీ, రేపల్లె డ్రైనేజీ స్కీములుకూడా అమలుపరచవలసి ఉన్నది. డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో మురుగునీరు పోయ్యే సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసినట్లయితే అనేక వేల టన్నుల ఆహార ధాన్యాలు అదనంగా పండించవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. కొద్దిపాటి మొత్తంలో తొందరలో మంచి ప్రతిఫలం వచ్చే ఈ పనులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా కోససాగించే ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిందని మంత్రివర్గంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలు చాలా ఉన్నవి. ఈ సంవత్సరం వర్షాభావంవల్ల అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో పంటలు పాడై ప్రజలు నానా అవస్థలు పడవలసి వచ్చింది. మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో టైమం విలయ తాండవం చేస్తోంది. కొందరు మంత్రులు కూడా ఆ ప్రాంతాలకువెళ్లి ప్రజల కష్టాలు కళ్ళార చూశారు. ఈ విషయాలన్ని తెలిసి వుండికూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఈ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటులో మా జిల్లాలోని మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు అమలుచేయడానికి డబ్బు కేటాయించక పోవడం మా ప్రజల దురదృష్టమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. జిల్లాలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల సాగు పరిస్థితులు నానాటికి పాడైపోతున్నవి. డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో మలకలవల్ల, మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో వర్షం కురవకపోవడంచేత ఆహార ధాన్యంపై నానాటికి కుంటుపడుతున్నది. ఇదివరలో మురుగు కాలువలను కాగుచేయించే సందర్భంలో ఒక సబ్ కమిటీని వేశారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు విషయాల నన్నిటిని నేకరించి ఒక రిపోర్టు వయారుచేశారు. కాని ఆ రిపోర్టులో సూచించబడిన

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స్కీములు ఆమలుచేయబడుటలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలలో ప్రభుత్వం వట్ట కొంత విముఖత విర్పడుతూ ఉందని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించగోరుతాను. అదే విధంగా మెట్టతాలూకాలలో మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు సరిగా జరుగుటలేదు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనల కాలంలో ఏకో కొన్ని స్కీముల పేర్లు బడ్జెటు అంచనాలలో సూచించడం సంవత్సరాంతాన ఆ పనులు అమలు జరుగుటలేదని చెప్పడం చూస్తే చాలా విచారం కలుగుతున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మెట్టతాలూకాలలో ట్రేడుం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం తొంగిచూడకుండా ఉండాలంటే ఈ మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులను తప్పక చేయవలసి యున్నది. మా జిల్లాలో ఎన్నో కొండవాగులు, చిన్న చిన్న నదులు ఉన్నాయి. కొద్దిపాటి ముస్తాల్తో వీటిపై ఆనకట్టలు కట్టి నీటి వనరులు కల్పించవచ్చు. అప్పుడే మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో ట్రేడుం నివారించిన వాల్లం అని అనిపించుకోగలము.

1-30
P.m.

“మద్యపాన నిషేధం విషయం గురించి కొద్దిగా మనవిచేస్తాను. మద్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని అమలుచేయడంవల్ల మన ప్రభుత్వానికి వదిలీపాడు కోట్ల రూపాయలవరకూ నష్టం వస్తున్నది. కూలి నాలి చేతుకొని జీవించే వీడప్రజలనుంచి ఇంత డబ్బు వసూలుచేయడం మంచిదికాదని, వారిని ఈ త్రాగుడు పిశాచపు యినుప పిడికిలి నుంచి రక్షించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో 1937 వ సంవత్సరంలోనే రాజాజీ మద్యపాననిషేధాన్ని ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రారంభించారు. గత మంత్రివర్గంవారు ఈ కార్యక్రమాన్ని రాష్ట్ర మందంతట అమలు పరచారు. కాని ఈ కార్యక్రమం అనుకోన్నంత జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగించబడడంలేదు అనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినదే. ప్రజలలో ఈ నిషేధంకట్టు హెచ్చు సానుభూతి ఉన్నట్లు కనపించు చున్నది. ఇదివరలో రూపాయి కూలి రెచ్చుకొంటే ఐదులో ఏ రెండు అణాలో మూడు అణాలో ఇచ్చి త్రాగేవాళ్లు ఈనాడు అదే పానీయానికి కొంగతనంగా ఎక్కో రెట్లు హెచ్చువలె తెల్లించి చాటునా మాటునా త్రాగుతున్నారు. నిషేధం జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగాలంటే ప్రజలలో హృదయపరివర్తనం జరగాలి. ఈ పరివర్తనం కలుగుటకు ఎంతో ప్రబోధం జరగాలి. ఈ హంగుల్ని ఉంటేనే కాని మద్యపాన నిషేధం అంత జయప్రదంగా కొనసాగే అవకాశాలు తక్కువగా వున్నాయని అనుమానం కలుగుతున్నది. కాబట్టి మద్యపాన నిషేధ సంధర్భంలో కొన్ని సవరణలు చేయవలసివున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా మనము ప్రజా సేవకులము గనుక ప్రతిసభ్యుడు తన నియోజక వర్గములో మద్యపాన నిషేధము వలన కలిగే లాభములను త్రాగుడుపిల్ల సంఖ్యించే నష్టములను గురించి ప్రచారం చేసి, మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజలు, ధనికవర్గంవారుకూడా ఈ సంస్కరణ సరిగా అమలు జరుగుటకు తోడ్పడునట్లు చేయగోర్తాను. మనము కొంతకాలము ప్రచారముచేసి కేసులు పెట్టించి ప్రభుత్వమునకు సహాయముచేసినయడల తప్పక ప్రాపిణిషను వక్రంగా అమలు జరుగగలదు, ముఖ్యంగా ఈ బడ్జెటులో కొత్త పన్నులు ప్రతిపాదించడం ఇప్పుడు మంచిదికాదని నా ఆభిప్రాయం. అసలే ధరలు కడిపాయి రైతు నిరుత్సాహ పడుతున్నాడు. పెట్టుబడి ఖర్చులు నానాటికి హెచ్చిపోతున్నాయి. దీనికి కొన్ని రాజకీయ పార్టీల మద్దతుకూడా ఉంది. ఖర్చులు పెరిగిపోతూ రాబడి తగ్గిపోతుండన్న రోజులలో యాభై రూపాయలకు పెండి చేల్లించే ప్రతి రైతు అదనపు పన్ను చెల్లించా

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అనడం సమంజసంకాదు. రైతాంగాన్ని మరికొంత దయతో చూడవలసిన ఆగత్యం ఎంతో ఉన్నది. రైతుపై పన్ను భారాన్ని హద్దు చేసినట్లయితే అతడు ఉత్సాహంతో ఆధిరోత్పత్తి కొనసాగించలేడు. కాబట్టి కొత్త పన్నులు విధించే విషయంలో పునః పరిశీలన చేయించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో డ్రైనేజీ స్కీములు అమలు చేయించడం, ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు ప్రారంభించడం వెంటనే జరుగవలసిన పనులని తెలుపుతూ ఈ బడ్జెటును బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 7th July 1952.”

The House then adjourned.

